

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Big Smuggling Plot Unveiled—Auto-ist Jailed for Causing Boy's Death—Illinois Gets Queer Senator—Rebellion in Peru Crushed—Wheat Corner.

SMUGGLING CHINESE:—A gigantic conspiracy to smuggle across the Mexican border Chinese men and women, opium and diamonds has been unearthed, and eight arrests have been made. The Chinese, who are excluded from this country by law are valuable workmen for certain purposes, mostly criminal, and there is a great demand for them. They have been smuggled across the Mexican border and sent in the dining cars of fast trains to Chicago, where they have been put to work. The diamond and opium have been more widely distributed, and altogether the men who have managed the affair have made hundreds of thousands.

PRISON FOR AUTO DRIVER:—The first conviction of an automobile driver for killing a pedestrian has been found in New York, and the chauffeur is likely to spend twenty years in jail. He had been repeatedly arrested for driving faster than the law allows, and finally confessed to killing a little boy, who had tried to cross the street ahead of him. It is hoped that this conviction will stop, at least to some extent, the series of murders by automobiles in big cities.

DEMOCRATS ELECT REPUBLICAN:—Illinois has made herself infamous by following the example of Kentucky and sending to the Senate a Republican elected by Democratic votes. The man thus "honored" is the notorious Boss Billy Lorimer. He got 55 Republican votes and 53 Democrats. Besides, the Republicans who voted for him were traitors both to their own promises and to the party primary, which nominated Sen. Hopkins for the place.

ROOSEVELT RESTING:—Theodore Roosevelt has finished the first part of his hunt, and left his camp for a few days rest in town. During the month he has been hunting he has secured 86 specimens of 22 different varieties of game.

WHEAT STEAL COMPLETED:—Patten did it. He managed to hold that wheat corner of his till the end of the month, and finally "squeezed" several million dollars out of the other speculators. There has been a temporary rise in prices, but it may be expected to end suddenly, and already there are signs that wheat will go back to its normal price. The people, as usual, foot the bill.

FAST BASEBALL:—The leaders in baseball are experimenting with a new form of ball, which will go about twice as far as the kind now used. They think it will sort of liven up the game, which has come to be largely pitchers duels.

REVOLT QUELLED:—A revolt in Peru, which came so nearly succeeding that the president was captured, was defeated last week with great slaughter. The loyal troops rallied and recaptured the president, Senor Leguia, and he took the field at the head of his army and defeated the rebels, killing several hundreds of them.

LONG AIRSHIP FLIGHT:—Count Zeppelin, the German, has broken all records for airship flight by traveling 850 miles and over in about 30 hours in his monster machine. It is easy to see what danger this thing would be to opposing armies in case of war.

FAIR OPENS:—The great Alaska-Yukon Exposition, at Seattle was formally opened on Tuesday. There will, however, not be many visitors for some weeks yet.

ANOTHER TORNADO:—The tornado season is still on in the Southwest, the last one wiping out the town Zephyr, Texas, killing 32 people and seriously injuring fifty more. There were also about twenty people killed last week by storms in Oklahoma.

GEORGIA STRIKE OFF:—The railroad strike in Georgia which was on the point of causing violence has finally been called off and the differences have been settled except the question of employing negro firemen. This question will be submitted to arbitration.

COMMENCEMENT

BRING YOUR FRIENDS

Splendid Programme Arranged for the Day—Every Inducement for You and Your Companions to Come and Enjoy Yourselves—Everybody Welcome.

The Commencement program of Berea College this year is more interesting than ever. Every one who can possibly do so should be on hand in the early morning and stay all day. Even then no one person could see all that is to be seen and enjoy all that is to be enjoyed on Berea's campus on June 9th.

To one who wishes the utmost enjoyment and benefit for the day a few suggestions may be helpful. First, Berea is an educational city, it is not one school but a group of schools under one management. There is the College for more advanced students, the Normal Department for the training of teachers, the Academy with five different courses of study for those who do not expect to teach and the Model Schools for those less advanced and several great lines of industry like wood-work, printing, mountain agriculture and household management. Visitors should inspect some of these industrial plants in the early morning and be ready to attend the exercises in the Tabernacle which begin by 9 o'clock. The Tabernacle exercises in the forenoon are exhibitions and speeches by the students. These are arranged in groups and it is requested that visitors should not enter or leave the Tabernacle during the exercises. At the close of each group of exercises, practically every half hour, a gun will be fired and a few minutes given for those who wish to enter or leave the Tabernacle. In this way you can know how the program is moving on.

At half past eleven the graduates receive their diplomas and the prize Bibles are given out. This is the most important spot in the day.

Immediately after the morning exercises in the Tabernacle there will be the laying of the corner stone on the new Pearsons' Hall. This will be a large and beautiful building in which young men of the College Department will have their rooms and it is expected to accommodate more than one hundred.

At one o'clock begin the afternoon exercises which consist of addresses by distinguished speakers from abroad. Every one should find time to visit the fair of homespun industries in Lincoln Hall and to ascend to the tower of the new Chapel. Besides this every one should try to step inside of the Library and the Printing Office.

There will be in one of the small buildings near the Tabernacle a place where visitors can leave their lunch baskets in charge of a keeper and their babies in charge of one of the lady teachers and a number of young girls. This is a great help to the mothers.

Coffee, lemonade, sandwiches and other refreshments will be served at the pavilion just north of the Library.

FIVE GREAT SPEAKERS

The speaking at the coming Commencement will certainly be of very unusual interest. It begins with the sermon to graduates by President Frost next Sunday morning. The beautiful new chapel will be filled to its utmost, and the entrance of the procession of graduates is a sight to bless one's eyes.

During the strenuous work of the Adjustment Fund campaign, President Frost has hardly spoken in Berea, and everyone will be glad to hear this sermon to graduates.

Sunday night there will be an address before the young people's religious societies by Prof. G. N. Ellis.

Monday night is the concert of the Harmonia Society, and Tuesday night there will be an address before the literary societies by the Hon. William C. Cochran of Cincinnati. Mr. Cochran is a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and grandson of Charles

(Continued on fourth page)

Berea College COMMENCEMENT

1909

June 4, Friday Literary Societies
Joint Anniversary, 7:30 p. m.

June 5, Saturday Academy
Annual Exhibition, 7:30 p. m.

June 6, Sunday Baccalaureate Sunday
Sermon to Graduates, 10:45 a. m.
Address to Religious Societies, 7:30 p. m.

June 7 and 8 Oral Examinations

June 7, Monday Harmonia Society
Annual Concert, 7:30 p. m.

June 8, Tuesday Literary Societies
Address, Hon. Wm. C. Cochran, 7:30 p. m.

June 9, Wednesday COMMENCEMENT
Student Exhibits and Addresses, 9:00 a. m.
Corner Stone Laying, 11:30 a. m.
Commencement Orations, 1 p. m.
Rev. J. G. Herget, D. D., Cincinnati
State Supt. J. G. Crabbe, Frankfort
Social and Prayermeeting, 7:00 p. m.

Fall Term Opens Wednesday, September 15

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Does anybody know the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties these days?

There was once a time when the two parties stood for great and opposing principles. Every man could tell easily enough to which he belonged, and on every important question could vote for measures or men which came up to the standards of the party. Members of the parties believed in their principles and fought for them. The line between the two was distinct.

But now—Well Bryan says Roosevelt is a Democrat, Bailey says Bryan is a Populist, Roosevelt says Bailey is a grafter. In the Senate seven Democratic senators have announced that they do not consider themselves bound by the Denver platform—two or three Republicans have said the same about the platform they ran on. And to cap the climax, we have two "Republican" senators who owe their seats to Democrats. The first was Bradley, of Kentucky, and the second is Bill Lorimer of Illinois, who to get his seat has thwarted the will of the party expressed at the polls, and has entered into a deal whereby he has been elected tho a majority of his own party in the legislature voted against him on the final ballot. There has been no trade which will result in needed legislation for the state—the Democrats—53 of them—voted for him for "personal" reasons.

It is this Illinois performance of electing the wrong man with votes from both parties which gives the clue to what is happening in this country. It has happened more than once, and in each case there have been hints that there were more votes in reserve if needed. A similar thing happens right along in the Senate, where there are always enough Democratic votes to put thru a Republican measure in case some Republicans refuse to vote against their consciences. And there are always just enough. Never any wasted.

Somebody that can manage things, you see is able to swing enough votes regardless of party, to put in certain men. There is some one bigger than the party, or either party or both parties. The men and measures that win by these queer combinations are always under suspicion, and usually, in due time, it is found out that they are not for the benefit of the people, but of certain "interests." Of course the men work for whomsoever it is elected them—so it is evident that they know that they owe their success to the "interests." And the "interests" get what they want, of corrupt legislation, or excessive duties in the holy name of protection, or weak laws that deny the rights of the poor voter, or any one of the thousand ways in which the rich are oppressing the poor in this country.

So we see that the "interests" manage to get the laws they want by owning the men that make the laws. They do not care which party sells them what they want—they work with both, and when they need it throw both in together to get the needed power. The party line breaks down when the plan of the "interests" require it—tho never when the welfare of the people demands it. Party is sacred—till it comes time to betray the people. Party is sacred to the voters—but some way not to the legislators.

There is just one more step, to show where this power of the interests and their hired bosses comes from. And yet we all know—corruption. The "interests" have money to help candidates get elected, and there are in many communities enough voters who can be bought so that these candidates, with the "interests" money, can buy the offices which are supposed to be the gift of the people. No wonder these candidates do not feel that they have to care for the people's interests. They know that the people have given them nothing—they have bought their offices, and they work these offices for the benefit of the men who helped buy them. So, after all, such performances as that in Illinois come back to the corrupt voters.

Have you any such votes in your precinct, gentle reader? If you have, think this over:—Have your interests already been sold out by men who have been "elected" in your community, and if not, are you going to wait till they are sold out before you do anything to safeguard them? And have you ever done anything to see that your community has honest officers, elected by an honest vote?

WATCH!

Watch next week for our Special Commencement Number. There will be a number of articles of interest to all who have ever been in Berea, along with some good pictures.

IN WASHINGTON

Senate Debate a Mask to Blind People to Deals It Covers—Aldrich Winning by Clever Manipulation—Bailey Acts the Bully—Bradley's Fine Speech.

Washington, D. C.

May 29, 1909.
The worst feature of this long drawn-out tariff speechifying is that the general public has no idea of how matters are really going, since the actual work is being done quietly in private conversations and by political "deals" concealed behind the noisy but useless public debates. When the bill was first read by the Senate reading clerk paragraph by paragraph Senator Aldrich made a note of each objection on the part of any Senator to any paragraph. Thus he secured a list of the discontented Senators, and found out just what it was which displeased each of them. Then he allowed the Senate to amuse itself with oratory while he set to work unobtrusively to "fix" as many disgruntled Senators as is necessary in order to pass the bill. In all the six weeks of talk on the Senate floor there has not been a single important action taken.

This week the sugar schedule has been the subject of the Senate orators. The Finance Committee gained four days of valuable time in which to pursue its secret bargainings during the first of the week, when the heated agitators had worked off all the irritation and used all the ammunition for speeches which they had. Senator Aldrich let the matter come to a vote and his organization defeated the advocates of lower sugar duty overwhelmingly. Senator McEnery of Louisiana, a life-long Democrat, came out flat-footed in favor of a high tariff protection on sugar, thus adding another to the list of Southern protectionists.

On Friday afternoon Senator Bradley of Kentucky made an eloquent plea for his amendment to enable farmers to sell their tobacco without taxation. His ability as a speaker attracted attention even in so hardened an aggregatin as the Senate, and the earnestness of his appeal for the farmer secured much interest in his amendment. Its fate, however, depends not only on oratory but on Sen. Bradley's ability to make friends with the Senate "gang" which guides the destinies of Senate legislation. If he can make concessions the machine needs and can offset the pressure brought to bear by the agents of the Tobacco Trust he may be able to succeed. The statesmen here seem to think that his bill is good enough so far as it goes, but that it would not hit the Trust particularly hard nor remedy the condition which brought on the "night-riding."

Free lumber, that favorite policy of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, went down to an ignominious defeat early in the week, seventeen of the Democrats lining up with the Republicans to raise the price of our lumber and increase the temptation to timber owners to cut and sell the forests which ought to be preserved for the future.

BAILEY A BULLY.

Senator Bailey of Texas jumped onto a little newspaper man in the Capitol corridor Friday afternoon for an article appearing in the New York Times accusing Bailey of selling out to Aldrich by directing the Democratic opposition into the lines least annoying to the Republican organization. In order to prove that he had not done this Mr. Bailey hit the little chap two or three blows in the face, and then to clinch the argument started to throttle him. Mr. Manning put up a game fight, but was saved only by the interposition of Senator Clapp who got behind Mr. Bailey and threw his arms around the irate Texan. This will discourage small newspaper correspondents from printing stuff about any statesman except those whom old age has incapacitated from fighting. Or perhaps the newspaper men will begin to hunt in packs, as wolves hunt buffalo.

The endless talk indulged in by the Senate without action has recalled here the memory of the days when the Senate labored and argued a whole winter about the Hepburn Law three years ago, only to have the Supreme Court declare that the painfully prepared measure which the great Constitutional lawyers of the Senate finally worked out was neither sensible nor Constitutional nor useful. The Senate costs the country a lot of money first and last; and judging from the amount of good it has done in the past decade we might better have blown in the cash in support of the Hepburn Law.

(Continued on fourth page)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Pres. Lebus of Tobacco Society Has Resigned—Gen. Joanson Will Not Quit Place—Opposition to Prohibition Organization—Four Girls Burned.

OPPOSING PROHIBITION:—A meeting of business men was held in Louisville last week at which resolutions were adopted opposing state wide prohibition at this time. There have been several men's names used without authority, and the meeting has been much discredited, but there is no doubt that there will be strong opposition to state-wide prohibition. If the liquor interests would obey the laws and submit to reasonable regulation, there is little doubt but what they could find enough supporters for clean saloons to save them, but the liquor interests can be counted on to make fools of themselves at a critical time, and there is pretty good reason to believe that they will so disgust the people that they will be put out of business entirely.

FOUR GIRLS BURNED:—Four little girls were burned to death as a result of an accident at the Commencement of the Central City High School last week. A lamp overturned and the girls were killed in the panic and fire that followed about a dozen more were very seriously injured.

NEW TRIAL:—The Court of Appeals has granted a new trial for Mrs. Amella Allen, who was convicted in Breathitt of killing Mrs. Fanny Tutt.

JOHNSON NOT TO QUIT:—An investigation of Gen. Johnson's office last week under circumstances which he misunderstood led him to offer his resignation to the Governor, but he has withdrawn it now that the circumstances have been cleared up.

LEBUS RESIGNS:—Pres. LeBus of the Burley Tobacco Society who ulded that society to the successful finish of its war last year, has resigned his place. His successor has not yet been named.

SONS OF REVOLUTION COMING

The Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution makes an excursion to Berea next Saturday coming on a special train and remaining four or five hours as the guests of Berea College.

This society is one of the oldest and most honorable of all our patriotic associations. It embraces the descendants of those who fought in the War of the Revolution under Washington. It embraces many of the most distinguished citizens of all the states. It is especially useful as an organization which influences North, South, East and West alike.

Just before his death General C. M. Clay gave to Berea College his certificate of membership in this great organization. It is one of the important discoveries of Berea College that among people of the southern mountains there are a great many descendants of Revolutionary soldiers. This fact, as President Frost has made it public, has done more than anything else toward raising the estimation of the mountain people in the eyes of the world. It is proposed to organize societies of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution among the students of Berea and there will be great looking up of ancestry. To facilitate this President Frost has procured at great expense a public document which gives a list of all persons who were receiving pensions for Revolutionary service in the year 1834. This shows some five hundred names from the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. The book is in Secretary Gamble's office where it may be consulted by those interested. The residence of the several pensioners are given by counties and the Citizen contains herewith a map showing the counties of eastern Kentucky in the year 1834. This map has great interest of its own aside from its connection with Revolutionary great grandfathers.

NOTICE!

Owing to the rush of Commencement Day next week 'The Citizen' will be obliged to go to press earlier than usual and we wish all correspondents and others having business with the paper would take extra pains to get their copy in early. We will make every effort to print late communications, but cannot promise to use anything which arrives after Monday morning. Material arriving on Saturday will have an even better chance.

The woman that maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.—United Presbyterian.

Last Great Musical Treat of the Year HARMONIA CONCERT

A splendid program of Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. This the Most Popular Concert of the year. Everybody enjoys it. No one can afford to miss it.

Popular Price 15 Cents 7:30 P. M. College Chapel, June 7

THE LION'S SHARE

BY OCTAVE THANET
AUTHOR OF THE MAN OF THE HOUR

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

The story opens at Harvard where Col. Rupert Winter, U. S. A., visiting, saw the suicide of young Mercer. He met Cary Mercer, brother of the dead student. Three years later, in Chicago, in 1906, Col. Winter overheard Cary Mercer apparently planning to kidnap Archie, the colonel's ward, and to gain possession of Aunt Rebecca Winter's millions. Miss Smith was mentioned, apparently as a conspirator. Winter unexpectedly met a relative, Mrs. Millicent Melville, who told him that his Aunt Rebecca, Archie and the latter's nurse, Miss Janet Smith, were to leave for the west with the colonel and Mrs. Melville. A great financial magnate was aboard the train on which Col. Winter met his Aunt Rebecca, Miss Smith and Archie. He set his orderly, Seret Haley, to watch over Cary Mercer. Col. Winter learned that the financial magnate is Edwin S. Keatchum. On approaching Cary Mercer, the colonel was snubbed. Winter, aided by Archie, cleverly frustrated a hold-up on the train. He took a great liking to Miss Smith, despite her alleged connection with the kidnapping plot, which he had not yet revealed to his relatives. The party arrived in San Francisco. It was thought that there were big persons behind the hold-up gang. Archie mysteriously disappeared. Fruitless search was conducted for Archie. Blood in a nearby room at the hotel caused fears for the boy's life. No headway was made in the search for Archie. The lad's voice was heard over the telephone, however, and a minute later a woman's voice—that of Miss Smith. Col. Winter and a detective set out for the empty mansion, owned by Arnold, a Harvard graduate. They were met with a terrible detonation, indicating an explosion within. The party rushed into the house.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"I am not often mistaken in people," was the colonel's rather oblique answer, "and I think you are a gentleman who might kill me if you had a chance, but would not break his word to me. If you will promise to play fair with us, do no harm to my nephew, take this letter and bring me an answer—if you find any one—on your word of honor as a Japanese soldier and gentleman, you may go; we will not signal the police. Is it a bargain?"

The Jap gravely assented, still in the language of the east, "saving his face" by the declaration of the absence of his principals. And he went off as gracefully and courteously as if only the highest civilities had passed between them.

"Won't he try some skin game on us?" the detective questioned; but Winter only motioned toward the telephone desk. "Listen at it," he said, "you can tell if the wires are cut; and he knows your men are outside hiding, somewhere; he doesn't know how many. You see, we have the advantage of them there; to be safe they don't dare to let many people into their secret. We can have a whole gang. We haven't many, but they may think we have."

Birdsall, who had lifted the receiver to his ear, laid it down with an appeased nod. Immediately he proceeded to satisfy his professional conscience by a search in every nook and cranny of the apartment. But no result appeared important enough to justify the production of his red morocco notebook and his fountain-pen. He had paused in disgust when the colonel sat up suddenly, erect in his chair; his keener ears had caught some sound which made him dart to all the windows in succession. He called Haley (whom he had posted outside to guard the door) and dispatched him across the hall to reconnoiter. "I am sure it was the sound of wheels," he explained, "but Haley will be too late; we are on the wrong side of the house."

As he spoke the buzz of an electric bell jarred their ears. "Somebody is coming in the front door," hazarded Birdsall.

"Evidently," returned the colonel, dryly. "How can our absent friends get in otherwise—at least how can they let us understand they have come in? I think we are going to have the pleasure of an interview with the elusive Mr. Mercer."

They waited. The colonel motioned Birdsall to a seat by the table, within breathing distance of the telephone. He himself fluttered the loose journals and magazines, his ironic smile creasing his cheek. "Our Japanese friend reads the newspapers," he remarked. "Here are to-day's papers; yes, Examiner and Chronicle, unfolded and smoked over. Cigar, too, not cigarette, for here is a stump—decidedly our cherry-blossom friends are getting civilized!"

"Oh, there is somebody in here all right," grunted Birdsall. "Say, colonel, you are sure Mrs. Winter has had no answer to her ad? No kind of notice about sending money?"

"I haven't seen her for a few hours, but I saw Mrs. Melville Winter; she was positive no word had come. She thought my aunt was more worried than she would admit, and Miss Smith looked pale, although she seemed hopeful."

"She didn't really want to give me the letter, I thought," said the detective. The colonel gave him no reply save a black look. A silence fell. A footfall outside broke it, a firm, in no wise stealthy fall. Birdsall shifted his hand inside his coat. The colonel rose and bowed gravely to Cary Mercer.

On his part, Mercer was not in the least flurried; he looked at the two men, not with the arrogant suspicion which had stung Winter on the train, but with the melancholy courtesy of

his bearing at Cambridge, three years before.

"This, I think, is Col. Winter?" he said, returning the bow, but not extending his hand, which hung down, slack and empty, at his side.

"I am glad you recognized me this time, Mr. Mercer."

"I am sorry that I did not recognize you before," answered Mercer. "Will you gentlemen be seated? I am not the owner of the house nor his son; I am not even a friend, only a casual acquaintance of the young man, but I seem to be rather in the position of host, so will you be seated, and may I offer you some Scotch and Shasta—Mr.—ah—"

"Mr. Horatio Birdsall of the Birdsall & Gwen Detective Agency," interposed Winter. Birdsall bowed. Mercer bowed. "Excuse me if I decline for us both; our time is limited—no, thank you, not a cigar, either. Now, Mr. Mercer, to come to the point, I want my nephew. I understand he is in this house."

"You are quite mistaken," Mercer responded, with unshaken calm. "He is not."

"Where is he, then?"

"I do not know, Col. Winter. What I should recommend is for you to go back to the Palace, and if you do not find him there—why, come and shoot us up again!" His eye strayed for a second to the blackened, reeking mass on the great stone hearth.

"Have you sent him home? Is that what you mean to imply?"

"I imply nothing, colonel; I don't dare to with such strenuous fighters as you gentlemen; only go and see, and if you do find the young gentleman has had no ill treatment, no scare—only a little adventure such as boys like, I hope you will come out here, or wherever I may be, and have that cigar you are refusing."

The colonel was frankly puzzled. He couldn't quite focus his wits on this bravado which had nothing of the bravo about it, in fact, had a tinge of wishfulness in its quiet. One would have said the man regretted his compulsory attitude of antagonism; that he wanted peace.

Mercer smiled faintly. "You ought to know by this time when a man is lying, colonel," he continued, "but I will go further. I may have done plenty of wrong things in my life, some things, maybe, which the law might call a crime; but I have never done anything which would debar me from passing my word of honor as a gentleman; nor any one else from taking it. I give you my word of honor that I have meant and I do mean no slightest harm to Archie Winter; and that, while I do not know where he is at this speaking, I believe you will find him safe under your aunt's protection when you get back to the Palace."

"Call up the Palace hotel, Mr. Birdsall," was the colonel's reply. "Mr. Mercer, I do not distrust that you are speaking exactly, but you know your Shakespeare; and there are promises which keep their word to the ear but break it to the sense."

"I don't wonder at your mistake; but you are mistaken, sir."

Birdsall was phlegmatically ringing up Mrs. Winter, having the usual experience of the rash person who intrudes his paltry needs on the complex workings of a great hotel system.

"No, I don't know the number, I haven't the book here, but you know, Palace hotel. Well, give me information, then—Busy? Well, give me another information, then—yes, I want the Palace hotel—Pa-lace—yes, yes, Palace hotel; yes, certainly. Yes? Mrs. Archibald Winter. Yes—line busy? Well, hold on until it is disconnected. Say, Miss Furber, that you? This is Birdsall & Gwen. Yes, give me Mrs. Winter, will you, 337? This Mrs. Winter? Oh! When will she be back? Is Mrs. Melville Winter in? Well, Miss Smith in? She's gone, too? Has Master Archibald got back, yet, to the hotel? Hasn't? Thank you—eh?" in answer to the colonel's interruption. "What say, colonel?"

"Tell her to call up this number,"—the colonel read it out of the telephone book—"when Master Archie does get back, will you? I am afraid, Mr. Mercer, that you will have to allow us to trespass on your hospitality for a little longer."

He suspected that Mercer was annoyed, although he answered lightly enough: "As you please, Col. Winter. I am sure you will hear very soon. Now, there is another matter, your machine; I understand you left it outside. Will you ring for Kito, colonel? Under the circumstances you may prefer to do your own ringing. I will ask him to attend to the car."

The colonel made proper acknowledgments. He was thinking that had Mercer cared to confiscate the motor he would have done it without ringing; on the other hand, did he desire some special intercourse with his retainer, whereas, under their very noses, he could issue his orders—well, possibly they might get a whiff of the secret themselves were he allowed to try. At present the game baffled him. Therefore he nodded to Birdsall's



"Yes, Suh, I Got Your Aunt Herself," Responded Mercer.

puckered face behind Mercer's shoulder. And he rang the bell.

The Jap answered it with suspicious alacrity.

"Kito," said Mercer, "will you attend to Gen. Winter's car? Bring it up to the court."

Absolutely harmless, to all appearances, but Birdsall, from his safe position behind master and man, looked shrewd suspicion at the soldier.

"Shall your man in the hall go with him?" asked Mercer.

The colonel shook his head. "No," he said, quietly, "we have other men outside if he needs help. Call Skid, please." But when Birdsall attempted to get central there was no response.

The colonel merely shrugged his shoulders, although Birdsall frowned with vexation. "What a pity!" said Winter, softly. "Now, the fellows will come when the time is up; we can't call them off."

Mercer smiled faintly. "There are two more telephones in the house," he observed. "You can call off your dogs easily any time you wish. Also you can hear from the Palace. Will you come upstairs with me? I assure you I have not the least intention to harm you or the honest sergeant."

"You take the first trick, Mercer," said the colonel. "I supposed the bell was your signal to have the wires cut. But about going; no, I think we will stay here. There is a door out on the court which, if you will open—thank you. A charming prospect! Excuse me if I send Haley out there; and may I go myself?"

Anticipating the answer, he stepped under the low mission lintel into a fairy-like Californian court or patio of pepper trees and palms and a moss-grown fountain. There was the usual colonnade with a stone seat running round the wall. Mercer, smiling, motioned to one of them. "I wish I could convince you, colonel, that you are in no need of that plaything in your hand, and that you are going to dine with your boy—isn't he a fine fellow?"

The colonel did not note either his admission that he had seen Archie, nor a curious warning of his tone; he had stiffened and grown rigid like a man who receives a blow which he will not admit. He stole a glance at the detective and met an atrocious smirk of complacency. They both had caught a glimpse of a figure flitting into a door of the court. They both had seen a woman's profile and a hand holding a little steel tool which had ended like an alligator's nose. And both men had recognized Miss Smith.

CHAPTER IX.

The Agent of the Fireless Stove.

The time was two hours later. Rupert Winter was sitting on one of the stone benches of the colonnade about the patio. The court was suffused with the golden glow presaging sunset. Warm afternoon shadows lay along the flags; waving silhouettes of leafage or plant; blurred reflections from the bold bas-reliefs of Spanish warriors and Spanish priests sculptured between the spandrels of the arches.

Winter's dull eyes hardly noted them; the exotic luxuriance of foliage, the Spanish armor and Spanish cows were all too common to a denizen of a Spanish colony in the tropics, to distract his thoughts from his own ugly problem. He had been having it out with himself, as he phrased it. And there had been moments during those two hours, when he had ground his teeth and clenched his fists because of the futile and furious pain in him.

When he recognized Janet Smith, by that same illuminating flash he recognized that this woman who had been tricking him was the woman that he loved. He believed that he had said his last word to love, but love, after seeming to accept the curt dismissal, was lightly riding his heart again. "Fooled a second time," he thought with inexpressible bitterness, recalling his unhappy married life and the pretty, weak creature who had caused him such humiliation. Yet with her there had been no real wrongdoing, only absolute lack of discretion and a childish craving for gayety and adulation. Poor child! what a woe! ending for it all! The baby, the little boy who was their only living child, to die of a sudden access of an apparently trifling attack of croup, while the mother was dancing at a post ball! He was east, taking his examination for promotion. The frantic drive home in the chill of the dawn had given her a cold which her shock and grief left her no strength to resist—she was always a frail little creature, poor butterfly!—and she followed her baby inside of a month. Had she lived, her husband might have found it hard to forgive her, for already a sore heart was turning to the child for comfort; but she was dead, and he did not let his thoughts misuse her memory. Now—here was another, so different, but just as false. Then, he brought himself up with a jerk; he would be fair; he would look at things as they were; many a man had been fooled by the dummy. He would not jump at conclusions because they were cruel, any more than he would because they were kind. There was such a thing, he knew well, as credulous suspicion; it did more harm than credulous trust. Meanwhile, he had his duty. He was to find Archie; therefore, he waited. They were in the house; it were only folly to give up their advantage under the stress of any of Mercer's plausible lurches to the outside.

Moreover, by degrees, he became convinced that Mercer, certainly to some extent, was sincere in his profession of belief in Archie's absence and safety. This, in spite of bearing several times that Archie was not returned. Mercer did all the speaking, but he allowed Birdsall to hold the receiver and take the message from Mrs. Winter.

The telephone was in an adjoining room, but by shifting his position a number of times the colonel was able to catch a murmur of the conversation. He heard Mercer's voice distinctly. He had turned away and was following the detective out of the room. "I don't understand it any

more than you do, Mr. Birdsall," he said; "you won't believe me, but I am right worried."

"Of course I believe you," purred the detective, so softly that the colonel knew he did not believe any more than Mercer suspected. "Of course, I believe you; but I don't know what to do. It ain't on the map. I guess it's up to you to throw a little light. I've called the boys off twice already and told 'em to wait an hour or a half-hour longer. I got to see the colonel."

"I can trust my intuitions, or I can trust the circumstantial evidence," thought the colonel. He jumped up and began to pace the court.

"Seems to be like a game of bridge before one can see the dummy," he complained; and, as so often happens in the crises of life, a trivial illustration struck a wavering mind with the force of an argument. His thoughts reverted whimsically to the card-table; how many times had he hesitated over the first lead between evenly balanced suits of four; and how often had he regretted or won, depending solely upon whether his card instinct had been denied or obeyed! It might be instinct, this much-discussed "card instinct," or it might be a summing up of logical deductions so swift that the obscure steps were lost, and the reasoner was unconscious of his own logical processes. "Now," groaned Rupert Winter, "I am up against it. She looks like a good woman; she seems like a good woman; but I have only my impressions and Aunt Rebecca's against the apparent facts in the case. Well, Aunt Rebecca is a shrewd one!" He sat down and thought harder.

He had threshed out his problem; and his conclusion, inaudibly but very distinctly uttered to himself, was: "Me for my own impressions! If that girl is in with this gang, either what they are after isn't so bad—or they have made her believe it isn't bad."

He looked idly about him at the arched doorway of the outer court. It was carved with a favorite mission design of eight-pointed flowers with vase-like fluting below. There was a tiny crack in one of the flowers, the tiniest crack in the world. He looked at it without seeing it, or seeing it with only the outer half of his senses, but—he could not have told how—into his effort to pierce his own tangle there crept a sudden interest, a sudden keenness of scrutiny of this minute, insignificant crack in the stone. He became aware that the crack was singularly regular, preserving the form of the flower and the fluting beneath. Kito, the Japanese, who was sitting at the far end of the court, conversing in amity with Haley, just here rose and came to this particular pillar. The Irishman sat alone, rimmed by the sunset gold, little spangles of motes drifting about him; for the merest second Winter's glance lingered on him ere it went to the Jap, who passed him, courteously saluting.

After he had passed, the colonel looked again at the column and the crack—it was not there.

"Chito, chito!" muttered the colonel. Carelessly he approached the column and took the same posture as the Jap. Unobtrusively his fingers strayed over the stone. He scratched the surface; not stone, but cement. He tapped cautiously, keeping his hand well hidden by his body; no hollow sound rewarded him; but all at once his groping fingers touched a little round object under the bold point of an eight-pointed flower. He didn't dare press on it; instead he resumed his cautious tapping. He glanced about him. Save for Haley he was alone in the patio. He pressed on the round white knob, and what he had half expected happened: A segment of the column swung on inner hinges, disclosing the hollow center of the engaged columns on either side. He looked down. Nothing but darkness was visible; but while he stood, tensely holding his breath, his abnormally sensitive auricular nerve caught distinctly the staccato breath of that kind of sigh which is like a groan, and a voice said more wearily than angrily: "Oh, damn it all!"

Almost simultaneously, he heard the faint footfalls of the men within; he must replace his movable flower. The column was intact, and he was bending his frowning brows on the stylobate of another when Birdsall and Mercer entered together, Mercer, with a shrug of his shoulders at the detective's dogged suspicion, preceding the latter.

"Well," said the colonel, "did you get my aunt?"

"Yes, suh, I got your aunt herself," responded Mercer, with his Virginian survival of the formal civility of an earlier generation. "Yes, suh; but I regret to say Archie is not there."

"Where is he?" The soldier's voice was curt.

"Honestly," declared Mercer, "I wish I knew, suh, I certainly do. But—" Mercer's jaw fell; he turned sharply at the soft whirr of an electric stanhope gently entering the patio through the great arched gateway. It stopped abreast of the group, and its only occupant, a handsome young man, jumped nimbly out of the vehicle. He greeted them with a polite removal of his cap, a bow, and a flashing smile which made the circuit of the beholders. Birdsall and the colonel recognized the traveling enthusiast of the Fireless Stove.

The colonel took matters into his own hands.

"I think you're the young gentleman who took my nephew away," said he. "Will you kindly tell us where he is?"

"And don't get giddy, young gentleman," Birdsall chimed in, "because we know perfectly well that you are not the agent of the Peerless Fireless Stove."

"I've got one here on trial, and I've come back to see if they like it," explained the young man, in silken accents, but with a dancing gleam of the eyes.

"We are going to keep it," said Mercer. "Kito," calling the unseen Jap, "fetch that Fireless Stove this gentleman left us, and show it to this gentleman here."

"Oh, cut it out!" Birdsall waved him off. "It's only ten minutes before our fellows will come. You can put the police court wise with all that. Try it on them; it don't go with us."

"Where is the boy?" said the colonel.

"Tell him, if you know," said Mercer. "This gentleman," he explained, "left a stove with us to test. He was here about it this morning, and we gave Archie to him to take to the Palace hotel."

"And he is there now," said the young man.

"Did you leave him there?" asked the colonel.

"Yes, did you?" insisted Mercer. The young man looked from Mercer to the other two men. There was no visible appeal to the southerner, but Winter felt sure of two things: One, that the new-comer was Mercer's confederate whom he was striving to shield by pretending to disavow; the other, that for some reason Mercer was as anxious for the answer as were they.

"Why?" hesitated the stove promoter, "you see, Mr.—ah, gentlemen, you see, I was told to take the boy to the Palace hotel, and I set out to do it. We weren't going at more than an eight-mile-an-hour clip, yet some fooler of a cop arrested us for speeding. It was perfectly ridiculous, and I tried to shake him, but it was no use. They carried us off to a police court and stuck me for ten dollars. Meanwhile my machine and my passenger were outside. When I got outside I couldn't find them. I skirished around, and finally did get the machine. I'd taken the precaution to fix it so it couldn't be run before I left it—took the key out, you know—it must have been trundled off by hand somewhere—but I couldn't find the boy. Naturally, I was a bit worried; but after I had looked up the force and the neighborhood, it occurred to me to 'phone to the Palace. I did, and I was told he was there."

"Who told you?" The question came simultaneously out of three throats.

"Why, Mrs. Winter—that's what she called herself."

"But not three minutes ago Mrs. Winter told me that he wasn't there," remarked Mercer, coldly. "When did you telephoned?"

"It was at least 15 minutes ago," the young man said dolefully. "I say, wouldn't you better call them up again? There may be some explanation. I shouldn't have come back without the kid if I hadn't been sure he was safe."

"Was it Mrs. Melville or Mrs. Winter you got?" This came from the colonel. "Did she by chance have an English accent, or was it southern?"

"Oh, no, not southern," protested the young man. "Yes, I should say it was English—or trying to be."

"It would be exactly like Millicent," thought the colonel, wrathfully, "to try to fool the kidnapers, who had apparently lost Archie, by pretending he was at the hotel!"

He made no comment aloud, but he nodded assent to Mercer's proposal to telephone; and then he walked up to the stove man.

"The game is up," he said, quietly. "We have a lot of men waiting outside. If we signal, they will come any minute; if we don't signal, they will come in ten minutes. Give us a chance to be merciful to you. This is no kind of a scrape for your father's son—or for Arnold's."

Shot without range though it was, Winter was sure that it went home under all the young fellow's assumed bewilderment. He continued, looking kindly at him:

"You look now, I'll wager, about as you used to look in the office when you called on the dean—by invitation—and were wondering just where the inquiry was going to light!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Much Too Good.

Mother—Johnnie, why are you beating little sister? Surely she has not been unkind to you?

Johnnie—No, mamma; but she is so fearfully good, I simply can't stand her.—Fun.

STATE HAPPENINGS

News of General Interest in a Summarized Form,

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Salaries of New Republican Officials Raised by Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners—Tobacco Plant Beds Scraped.

Louisville, Ky.—At a meeting of the board of sinking fund commissioners they raised the salary of the new republican president, George T. Wood, from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year. Judge A. E. Richards, formerly democratic city attorney and a celebrated confederate, resigned as the attorney for the board and Percy N. Booth, a young republican attorney, was named to succeed him. The salary of the attorney was \$600 a year, but the board raised it to \$1,000 for Booth.

TWO DIVISIONS

Of Southern Railroad to Be Consolidated and Superintendent's Office Moved to Danville.

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington and Cincinnati division of the Cincinnati Southern railroad will be consolidated with the Danville and Chattanooga division on June 1, and the superintendent's office will be moved to Danville. This move means that there will be only one division between Cincinnati and Chattanooga. The consolidation means a great deal to Danville, as it will make it one of the most important cities on the line. A clerical crew of 50 men will be taken from Lexington and located in Danville, in addition to the present office force of the Danville and Chattanooga division. Plans for a \$20,000 office building are now being prepared for the officials of the road, and its erection will be completed during the summer months.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD SUE

For Alleged Overcharges on Eight Different Shipments of Whisky.

Louisville, Ky.—Alleging that large overcharges in freight rates in excess of the schedule filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission have been imposed upon shippers by the Southern railroad in Kentucky, Julius Kessler sued to recover alleged overcharges on eight different shipments of whisky made in the last four years to points in the south. The largest claim among the number is \$175.21, an excess in freight said to have been levied by the Southern upon a shipment of 119 barrels of whisky sent to Los Angeles February 14, 1905. Six other similar claims are for small amounts.

Louisville, Ky.—Sons and daughters of Canada attended a banquet at the Maple Leaf club in honor of "British Empire day." W. H. Montague, former minister of railways, responded to the toast, "Canada." "Seven thousand farmers from the United States," said he, "homesteaded 1,250,000 acres of Canadian soil, now worth \$20,000,000 or over."

Kuttawa, Ky.—Plant beds of Mrs. Sallie Catlett were scraped. The plants were sufficient in number to cultivate 25 acres of tobacco. Mrs. Catlett is a member of the association, and has pooled her crops here in accordance with her pledge. This is the first tobacco trouble in Lyon county this year.

Lexington, Ky.—A mass meeting of the faculty, students, alumni and friends of the State university has been called for June 1 to felicitate President James K. Patterson, who will have completed 40 years of continuous service as the head of the institution on that date.

Louisville, Ky.—A setback in the work upon Rud Hynicka's Galety theater building was occasioned when Judge Gordon granted a temporary injunction, pending argument on the motion for a mandamus, requiring the building inspector to stop the work on the theater.

Louisville, Ky.—For the purpose of hearing the contest case of L. T. Neat against Lillburn Phelps over the nomination for state senator in the Sixteenth district, the republican state central committee has been called to meet here June 12.

Frankfort, Ky.—Henry Robinson, who was bitten by a mad dog on the farm of Dick Baker a few days ago, was hurried to the Chicago Pasteur Institute. He was requested to rush to that city by a telegram from the institute.

Latonia, Ky.—Olanbala, carrying the sky-blue jacket and white sleeves of Johnny Greener, the popular Tennessee turfman, won the Latonia Derby, with T. Rice in the saddle, over a track covered with water. The Peer finished second and Plate Glass third.

Jackson, Ky.—The Breathitt circuit court disposed of 25 cases, most of them being liquor violations. Fifty suits will be tried, the most important being the \$25,000 action of Judge Tarabee against Editor Roberts, of the Lexington Leader.

CAPITAL NOTES.

County Attorneys Lose Fees.

Atty. Gen. Breathitt rendered an opinion that the present county attorneys will not be able to collect any fees for prosecuting the claims of delinquent taxes under the law passed in 1906. This will not apply to future county attorneys.

Will Not Interfere With Bookmaking.

Gov. Willson will not interfere with the operation of bookmaking on the Latonia track during the present meeting. The governor takes the position that the matter of interfering with the bookies or with the Latonia Agricultural association for permitting them in the betting shed is a duty of the judicial officers of the district in which the track is located, and that it is not up to him.

Condensed News

Richmond, Ky.—J. Louis Schlegel, 60, widely known photographer, died at his home here following a stroke of paralysis.

Lexington, Ky.—The Kentucky State Holiness association's convention opened in Curry hall, Evangelists M. J. and J. M. Harris conducting the services.

Louisville, Ky.—The governors of 20 states will be in Louisville in September to attend the meeting of the International Tax association. About 2,000 delegates are expected.

Louisville, Ky.—S. A. Mitchell, vice president of the Ryan-Hampton Tobacco Co., has purchased the interests of John Hetterman in the tobacco plant of Hetterman Bros.

Catlettsburg, Ky.—The entire issue of \$15,000 Boyd county twenty-year 4-per-cent refunding bonds, dated April 1, 1909, was sold to the Catlettsburg National bank at a premium of \$300.

Louisville, Ky.—Farmers in the vicinity of South Park are greatly worried over the fact that several cows have developed cases of hydrophobia. It is feared an epidemic may occur.

Richmond, Ky.—C. D. Samuels, coronor of this county, was found dead in a two-foot pool of water near his home. Acting Coroner J. D. Dykes conducted an inquest and rendered a verdict of suicide.

Newport, Ky.—Ashland, Ky., will get the next convention of Railroad Surgeons of Kentucky, to be held in 1910. This was decided upon at the session held at the Elks' Home on York street, Newport.

Owensboro, Ky.—The largest graduating class in the history of the Owensboro public schools received diplomas at the closing exercises of the high school at the Grand theater. Forty-one sheepskins was given out.

Louisville, Ky.—All Catholics in Louisville will join in celebrating the silver jubilee of Father Charles P. Raffo, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's church, June 3. He has been head of the congregation for the past 25 years.

Lexington, Ky.—The 40th annual commencement exercises of Hamilton college were held in the Lexington opera house and there were 40 sweet girl graduates. The honor graduate was Miss Eunice Brower, of this city.

Louisville, Ky.—Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner has notified the commissioners of the Lincoln statue, which will be unveiled at Hodgenville, May 31, that he will be unable to preside over the ceremonies, owing to a previous engagement.

Somerset, Ky.—George Dudley, a prominent merchant of Burnside, met death in an attempt to jump from a wreck which occurred on the Kentucky & Tennessee railroad. Two men with Mr. Dudley were injured, but will recover.

Louisville, Ky.—The last democrat to hold a position in any of the offices of the city hall was banished when the board of sinking fund commissioners removed all the 11 democratic employees under the board and substituted republicans.

Owensboro, Ky.—John Weber, who shot Deputy Sheriff John Head and Marshal Samuel Walker at his home in this county and escaped, was captured in Hancock county and brought to Owensboro and placed in jail. It is believed Weber is insane.

Henderson, Ky.—The 81st annual Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Kentucky adjourned sine die after electing delegates to the fourth annual missionary conference as follows: Rev. J. K. Mason, D. D., Rev. John Mockridge, Rev. L. E. Johnston, A. E. Richards and Wm. A. Robinson, of Louisville; John W. Lockett, of Henderson; Hunter Wood, of Hopkinsville, and Rev. D. C. Wright, of Paducah.

Lexington, Ky.—The third annual meeting of the Kentucky Mutual and Co-operative Fire Insurance association, with about 100 delegates present, representing various insurance companies of the state, closed here with election of the old officers.

Louisville, Ky.—A loss by fire of \$10,000 was incurred by the Moran Carriage Co., and the house of the O. K. Stove and Range Co., and the Bald Bros' Saddlery Co., were badly damaged by water. Damage estimated at \$7,000 was done the Denhard Co.

THE SELECTION AND TESTING OF SEED CORN

Method of Going Into the Field before Harvest Time and Selecting the Choice Ears—By Logan Owen.



Prize Winning Ears.

In obtaining seed corn from places at a distance it is always best to secure it in the ear, because in this form it can be picked over, judged and all ears that are not suited for planting may be thrown aside, while if it is shelled no such selection can be made.

The selection of seed corn by the farmer from his own crop is generally accomplished in one of three ways: First, by picking out the seed after the corn has been cribbed; second, by selecting the best ears while gathering, and third, by going into the field before harvesting time and selecting the most desirable ears. Of these three ways my experience has shown the last to be the best, because a better selection can be made when that is the only aim in view and when the entire plant, and not simply the ear, can be considered. Whatever the method, more seed than is really needed should be selected, in order that a second "weeding out" of the poorest ears just before planting may still leave enough good seed.

On our farm we have tried still another method for obtaining the best seed corn—namely, to grow it in a special plot of ground. We used the following method: Take any number of selected ears—say 50, for example—and plant them in 50 separate parallel rows, one ear to the row. This makes it necessary for the plot of ground to be at least 50 corn rows wide, and it should be long enough for the planting of about two-thirds of an ear in each row. If possible, this ground should be as far removed from other fields of corn as can be, to prevent outside pollination. To further protect from foreign pollen we have found it a good plan to take the remaining one-third of the selected corn and use it to plant a border around the breeding plot. Before the pollen matures every alternate row is detached, to prevent self or close pollina-

well covered. In the spring, before planting time, every ear should be tested, especially when there is any doubt as to its vitality. We have a box fixed for this purpose; it is four feet long by three feet wide by six inches deep. We have bored holes through the sides two inches from the bottom and 2½ inches apart; through these holes we have stretched fine wire, both lengthways and crossways, thus dividing the box into 2½-inch squares. At one end these rows of squares are numbered; along one side the squares in each row are numbered. When ready to test the corn, we get enough moist, rich dirt to fill the box up even with the wire; next we number the ears to be tested. For example, the first ear is marked ear one, row one; the next, ear two, row one. When we have enough for the first row, the first ear in the second row is marked ear one, row two, and so on. When the ears are all numbered, take four or five grains from different parts of each ear and plant them in the square with the corresponding number. In this box we can test about 275 ears at one time. Of course, the box can be larger or smaller, as the case may demand.

MAKING MONEY RAISING SKUNKS

How the Animals Are Bred and Why Their Breeding Profitable.

Skunk farming is becoming an important industry in some parts of the United States, and yet the man who suggested it was regarded as mentally unsound. To-day there are hundreds of such farms on a paying basis.

The average skunk produces a quart of oil and the fur or skin always brings a good price, fashion regulating the value. At the present time the skins which are the most valuable are the darker ones. A pure black skin is worth from \$1.25 to \$2.50, according to the quality and size; a striped skunk skin brings in the market about 50 or 60 cents, while those with a part stripe are worth in the neighborhood of a dollar.

It has been figured out that a man who understands skunk farming can begin on 20 skunks, 15 females and five males, and in a few years he can have a healthy bank account. It is not difficult to calculate how rapidly these 20 skunks will increase in number. Say you begin work early in the fall and that in December they breed. At once you have an increase of 120 skunks, putting the average of each litter at eight. In June they breed again, and if the same ratio of increase be kept up, at the expiration of a year and a half you will have 7,495 skunks.

Put the pelts at one dollar each, the pelts of 200 male skunks would bring \$200; the oil at 50 cents an ounce would be worth \$800. Then figuring as was done on the increase in skunks, at the expiration of a year and a half you could kill 3,700 male skunks, the pelts of which would be worth that many dollars.

The amount of oil gathered from this number would be 29,600 ounces, worth just \$14,800. At the expiration of four years you would have killed 1,890,000 males, the pelts of which would be worth \$1,890,000, and the oil, 15,120,000 ounces, worth \$7,560,000. And you would still have 3,700,000 skunks left!

It is not surprising that skunk farming is being taken up throughout the country, and if it was possible to deodorize the skunk the industry would be even more popular.

Dry Potatoes for Food.—According to the Magdeburgische Zeitung, Consul Frank S. Hannah says that the recent experiments in the drying of potatoes under the auspices of the Imperial interior department has had such good results that a new and important field of activity may be offered for the German farmers.

The potatoes are reduced by this process to about one-quarter of their original weight and can be kept in good condition in this compressed form for an indefinite length of time. The military authorities have made thorough experiments with this product and have become convinced that its nutritious value is fully equal to that of corn, and that the dried potatoes can take the place of one-third of the former ration or oats.

Farmers' Families.—It is estimated that there are about 7,000,000 farmers' families in the United States to-day, taking the word farmer in its broadest sense, and including all families living in the open country.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given, allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

COMMENCEMENT

(Continued from First Page)

G. Finney, the world famous evangelist.

On Commencement day the morning will be occupied by exhibitions and speeches of students. At noon Dr. William E. Barton of Chicago will lay the corner stone of the new Pearsons' Hall.

The afternoon speakers are the Rev. Dr. J. F. Herget, pastor of the 9th street Baptist church in Cincinnati and our State Superintendent of Public Schools J. G. Crabbe of Frankfort.

The crowd, the exhibitions, and the music, will all be great, but the greatest thing will be these magnificent speeches.

SECOND SCHOOL CAMPAIGN

The second "Whirlwind Campaign" for better education in Kentucky has been planned for June 27-July 3 and will be bigger, better and more thorough than the former campaign. It will cover the entire state, both city and county, with special reference to the rural community. The campaign will open Sunday June 27, when every minister in the State will be asked to deliver an address on "Public Education in Kentucky," from his own pulpit. The regular speakers—one hundred strong—will begin active work on Monday, June 28. In nearly every instance each speaker will cover two counties. His work will be reinforced by local speakers and every community will have an opportunity to participate in the great educational movements which are sweeping over Kentucky.

One of the most important events of the campaign in each county will be the "Rally Day." This should be the greatest event in the history of the county. An all-day, open-air meeting with music and marching and special entertainment has been planned to take place in each county seat. Let every business man—every busy man—every Kentucky woman attend the big meeting. All teachers, trustees and school children should attend this meeting and they should be joined by every one who is interested in the children of the Commonwealth. Many of the most noted men in political and official life in Kentucky have been asked to deliver addresses on the occasion and every effort will be made to make it a gala day.

A great conference of the speakers and superintendents has been planned to meet in Frankfort prior to the opening of the campaign, and a complete review of the work of the campaign will be made and a uniform plan of action will be decided upon. The entire purpose and scope of the work will be discussed, a uniform plan will be agreed upon and all speakers will be asked to work in unison.

One important change in the plan of the coming campaign will be the shifting of the bombardment from the city to the rural community. Most of the campaign of 1908 was devoted to the cities and small towns while that of 1909 will attempt to reach rural school conditions. As a rule the cities have good systems of education already and every effort will be made to bring the standard up to the rural school.

Some of the leading speakers who will take part in the campaign are: Governor Augustus E. Willson, Frankfort, Ky.; Governor Wm. H. Cox, Maysville; Dr. F. W. Hinit, Danville; Hon. B. A. Crutcher, Winchester; Hon. Campbell Cantrell, Georgetown; Hon. W. O. Davis, Versailles; Senator Wm. O. Bradley, Louisville; Hon. John W. Langley, Paintsville; Judge Edward C. O'Rear, Frankfort; Dr. William G. Frost, Berea; Prof. J. W. Dinsmore, Berea; Prof. John E. Calfee, Berea; Prof. Jas. P. Faulkner, Berea.

THEY KNOW IT ALL

About this time there are graduating from schools all over the country thousands of young men and women who will tell you that they have completed their education. They feel able to solve all the problems that are vexing humanity—they will tell you what ought to be done about the trust question, and the tariff question and the labor problem and the negro question and the school problem and the strike question and the pure food question and all other questions there are. In short, they think they "know it all." But pretty soon they will find one question that will hit them hard—that is the job question. And then they will find other things they don't know. After a while they will be like other progressive humans, ready to learn.

How about you? Do you think you know it all? If you do there is no need trying to show you how to learn more, but if you are like the rest of us and want to keep up with the times and learn all the new wisdom as rapidly as possible, you will want a newspaper. The newspaper will help you more and cost you less than any other way of keeping up with the times. It keeps your education up to date, and repays your investment a hundred times over.

There is no weekly paper that has more helpful hints for the man or woman that wants to learn, and keep going ahead than The Citizen. If you are that kind of a man you want The Citizen every week.

MORE COMMANDMENTS

A Chicago man who has a large number of employees under him, has posted up in the various departments of his establishment cards which bear the above caption and the following terse rules. These make it very plain what he expects, and what he does not expect, of those who draw salaries from him:

Rule I.—Don't lie—it wastes my time and yours. I'm sure to catch you in the end, and that's the wrong end.

Rule II.—Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short and a day's short work makes my face long.

Rule III.—Give me more than I expect, and I'll pay you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

Rule IV.—You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or keep out of my shops.

Rule V.—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men like good women, can't see temptation when they meet it.

Rule VI.—Mind your own business in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.

Rule VII.—Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. The employee who is willing to steal for me is capable of stealing from me.

Rule VIII.—It's none of my business what you do at night, but if dissipation affects what you do next day and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

Rule IX.—Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but I need one for my dollars.

Rule X.—Don't kick if I kick—if you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

Generally.

Every little while the public gets greatly excited over the discovery of a poem by some dead poet who did not consider the thing worth being included in his collected works. Generally we find, in spite of the public's hurrah over the discovery, that the dead poet exercised pretty good judgment.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Last Page)

NOTE

Mote, May 30.—Mr. L. C. Powell our hustling drummer was home Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Grover Williams of this place and Miss Myrtle Carpenter of Big Hill were quietly married at the home of the bride Thursday at noon. After a nice dinner was served Mr. and Mrs. Williams left for a short visit in Garrard Co. We wish the young couple a happy life.—Mrs. V. T. Roberts and Mrs. Charlie Evans left last Friday to visit Mrs. Robert's daughter in Lexington.—Miss Sudie Powell of Kingston was the guest of her sister Mrs. L. C. Powell last week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson made a business trip to Richmond Saturday.—Mrs. William Rucker visited her son on Red Lick last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Rogers of Kirksville were the guests of Mrs. Rogers' grandmother at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Home Coming Day will be held at Pilot Knob church the second Sunday in June. Every body invited.—Mr. Able Blevens of Hamilton, O., is visiting his brother, Mr. Clay Blevens.

LAUREL COUNTY.

BONHAM

Bonham, May 25.—Mr. James Hoskins who has been down so long with fever seems to be no better.—There will be preaching next Sunday at Piney Grove by John Allen and others. The meeting will hold all day with dinner on the ground. Every body invited to come.—Mr. Bradley Stanford has moved to Illinois.—Old aunt Salie Collier from Jackson Co., and Daniel Reed and wife were the guests of E. Denham Sunday.—Mr. Harrison Jones is sick.—Squire Billy Johnston is very low.—Old Uncle John Taylor that has been down so long with rheumatism is slowly improving.

Congersville, Ill., Letter.

Congersville, Ill., May 24.—Congersville elevator burned May 21st. Loss \$4,700, insurance \$2,800.—Ed Alexander entertained Lee Kelly and family, Tommie Baker and Ora Clemmons at dinner Sunday.—Ora Clemmons, who is making a short visit at home will leave for Iowa May 25th.—Everett Todd and family and James Clemmons and family visited at the home of the latter's son in Fairview, Sunday.—B. Kindred caught a nice lot of fish Sunday.—Mildred Wilson, Tina Clemmons and Embury Ogg visited at Kindreds' yesterday.—Mr. and Mrs. Charley Gentry visited near Armington last week.—Mr. Golden of Holder, is visiting Jack Burton of Goodfield.—Earl, the little grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Wilson is ill at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Reel.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark Winklepleck of Bloomington are visiting at the home of the latter's father James Clemmons.

Vanity of Man.

It is an almost universal law of human nature that nothing is more interesting to a man than himself. He therefore has a craving—in some men it is a morbid craving—to meet some one who is as much interested in himself as he is.—Hearth and Home.

Adoption of Metric System.

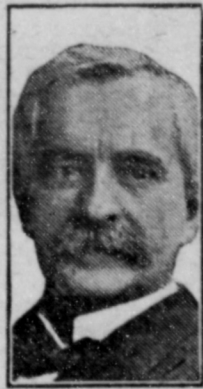
The first European nation to adopt the metric system of weights and measures was France. This was in 1790, and was followed by Holland in 1816, by Belgium in 1820, and by Sweden in 1829.

Boycott Put on Islands.

British cocoa firms have decided not to use any more cocoa from the Portuguese islands of Sao Thome and Principe because of the ill treatment of the natives laboring on the plantations.

The Precious Blood of Christ

By REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.,
Pastor of the Chicago Ave. (Moody's) Church, Chicago.



What we know about the blood of Christ we learn from the Scriptures. It is not our purpose to argue or speculate, but simply to sit at the feet of Revelation and listen to what God says. The great question to be answered is, What relation has the Blood of Christ to our salvation?

"God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. Much more, then, being now justified by His Blood, we shall be saved from wrath through Him." Rom. 5:8-9. On the merit of the blood a just God can declare that an unjust man is just before Him. To explain how this is done is not our purpose. The How of all things is mysterious. We cannot even explain how the food we eat and the water we drink give redness to the blood and vitality to the body, how fire burns or grass grows. But, though we do not understand the method, we believe in the fact and rejoice in the experience.

Remission.

"This is my blood of the New Testament which is shed for many for the remission of sins." Matthew 26:28. If we admit that Jesus Christ died for us God will transmit our sins to Him and His righteousness to us. "He bore our sins in His own body on the tree." "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission."

This is the gospel that Peter preached to the household of Cornelius in Acts 10:43, "To Him give all the prophets witness that, through His name, whosoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins."

Cleansing.

"The Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." 1 John 1:7. When Bengel, the author of the "Gnomon," one of the greatest scholars of his age, was on his deathbed, he sent for a student and asked him to give him a word of comfort. The student, surprised and embarrassed, replied that he did not know how to comfort one so much more learned than he. "Can you not think of a promise that will help me?" replied the distinguished scholar, and the student repeated "The Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." "That is enough; it is just what I needed," and Bengel, the scholar, died peacefully, resting on the merit of the blood.

Sanctification.

"Jesus also, that He might sanctify the people With His Own Blood, suffered without the camp." Hebrew 13:12.

The blood begins salvation through justification and continues it through sanctification. Like the scarlet thread in the cordage of the British navy, it runs through the whole of Christian experience.

Fellowship.

"Having, therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the Blood of Jesus, let us draw near in full assurance of faith." Heb. 10:19-22. Sin means separation from God, and there is no return to Him except by way of the blood; but, when we are once in that way, we may be bold to enter into the secret place of the Most High.

Redemption.

"In whom we have redemption Through His Blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of His grace." Ephesians 1:7.

The figure is taken from the ancient custom of holding hostages and demanding a ransom. Justice holds a sinner as a hostage until love shall pay the ransom. When Jesus taught us to pray "Forgive us our debts," He meant that the violation of God's laws brings every sinner under obligation to pay the penalty of his sin. If another will pay it for him he will not be expected to pay it again, but the debt must be paid.

Now, Jesus Christ gave Himself as a ransom for many. Through His blood we are bought and liberated.

Listen to the song of the saints in glory as given us in Revelation 5:9 and you will hear the echo of this precious truth: "For Thou wast slain and hast redeemed us to God by Thy Blood, out of every kindred and tongue and people and nation."

An old herdsman of Dartmoor was taken with his little granddaughter to a hospital in London, and when a physician told him they could do no more for him, he said to his granddaughter, "Repeat some verses from the Bible." She turned to the same Scripture: "The Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." "Read it again," he asked, and she read it. "Please put my finger upon it and trace the letters as you read it." She took in her little hand the trembling fingers and traced the words, "The Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." And the old herdsman died peacefully, resting in the merit of the blood.

Salvation through the blood is the need of the young and the old, the ignorant and the learned, the poor and the rich, the moral and the immoral.

The best employed people are those who devote their lives to doing good.

GOOD HEALTH

Dr. Cowley tells how to get and keep it. A series of articles each one of which may be worth the price of a doctor's bill or a coffin. Especially prepared for The Citizen.

THE CARE AND THE USE OF THE TEETH.

WHAT ARE THE TEETH FOR?

Not merely for ornament. Their chief use is to prepare food for the stomach—to grind the food and mix it with the saliva. Food which is not thoroughly chewed causes dyspepsia, sour stomach, and constipation.

HOW LONG SHOULD THE TEETH LAST?

To the end of life.

WHY DO WE LOSE THEM?

By decay and loosening.

WHY DO THEY DECAY AND LOOSEN?

Bits of food and candy stick between the teeth and around the gums. These bits become foul and cause decay. Bad health also causes decay.

HOW CAN DECAY BE PREVENTED?

By scrubbing the teeth with a toothbrush, tooth powder, and water before breakfast and at bed time. It makes the gums healthy to scrub them with a stiff brush.

Once a year a good dentist should carefully examine the teeth whether they ache or not.

A bad catarrh of the mouth, nose, or ears is made worse by decayed teeth.

Decayed or dirty teeth add to the chances of catching infectious diseases, like diphtheria, scarlet fever, small pox, typhoid fever and consumption.

CLEANLINESS IS THE BEST GUARD AGAINST DISEASE.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page.)

porting the Senators on a desert island where they could not influence public affairs. Senator Depew told a good new story this week. His father had a hired man who had the habit of talking to himself, and when asked why he did this he replied, "I always did like to hear a good man talk, and when a sensible man talks I like to see him have a good man to talk to." Mr. Depew thinks that the Senate "talks to itself" in much the same way. By the way, it is reported that Depew is "filling his jinks" to run for Senator again next year. He has made some good speeches this year, and is a staunch organization man. If the New Yorkers have a hard time electing a new man they will feel that their old representative is still "receptive" for another term.

MORE TALK ABOUT TAFT.

Rumors that Mr. Taft will take a hand in the tariff making are being revived again; but with less and less hopefulness. Really the President has no way of making Congress do anything which it does not wish to do, since even his patronage is controlled by the Senate to a large extent. If he vetoes the tariff bill then the old Dingley Bill will remain in force, and nothing would please Congress any better than that. Congress does not feel that the voters are demanding revision downward, and Mr. Taft, who does believe this is powerless to force action from the legislative branch of the government.

If Roosevelt, with all his energy and skill as a politician, could not manage Congress, how can a peaceful judge and lawyer like Taft turn the trick?

Much interest has been aroused here in the question of negro firemen on the Georgia railroads, and Mr. Taft made an address on Thursday to the Howard University students (Howard University is the greatest university for colored people in America) in which he said that patience and common sense were proving successful in solving the problems of the negro as each arises, and that the negro's condition is more hopeful now than ever before. This optimistic utterance in full view of the Georgia crisis is a typical instance of Mr. Taft's ability to strike an optimistic and conservative note in the face of any and all situations of difficulty. His admirers are sure that sometime he will get busy and do something in addition to recommending contentment and caution.

Director North of the Census office has finally left his position, "by request," and E. Dana Durand, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Corporations, is to take his place as soon as the Senate has had time to investigate Census matters a little more thoroughly. Although this fact has not been stated in the newspapers, President Taft gave Mr. North thirty days in which to come to time, and when it was evident that Mr. North would not do this the change of direction at the Census came about.—Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor has great confidence in Mr. Durand, and it is expected that greater harmony will prevail than heretofore, and that better results will follow. Mr.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Strawberries, 10c per qt.
Cabbage, new 2½c per lb.
Potatoes, new \$2.00
Old, \$1.30.
Eggs per dozen, 13c.
Butter per lb. 18 to 20c.
BACON—
Salt side, 12½c.
Breakfast Bacon, 15c.
Premium Bacon, 22c.

HAMS—
Country, 13c.
Premium, 15c.
Lard per lb., 11c., Pure lard.
Chickens on foot per lb. 10c.
Hens on foot per lb. 11c.
Feathers, per lb. 30c.
Hay, No. 1 Timothy \$16 per ton.
Common, \$14 per ton.
Corn per bu. 95c-\$1.00.
Wheat per bu. \$1.75.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x7x9; 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, June 3, 1909.
CATTLE—Shipping steers 5 00 6 25
Beef steers and fat heifers 3 50 3 75
Cows 3 50 5 25
Cutters 2 25 3 50
Canners 1 00 2 25
Bulls 2 25 4 50
Feeders 3 50 5 00
Stockers 2 25 4 50
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00
Medium 4 00 6 00
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—165 lbs. and up 7 25
120 to 165 lbs. 6 90
Pigs 5 60 6 25
Roughs up to 6.25
SHEEP—Best lambs 8 75 9 00
Butcher lambs 6 00 7 00
MESS PORK \$12 50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 13c, and 14c, heavy to medium 13½c.
BREAKFAST BACON 17c.
SIDES 12½c.
BELLIES, 14c.
SHOULDERS, 10c.
DRIED BEEF, 12c.
LARD—Pure tallow 12c. tub 12½c, pure leaf tallow 13c., firkins 13½c., tubs, 13½c.
EGGS—Case count 18½c.
BUTTER—Packing 17c., Elgin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 27c., prints 28c.
POULTRY—Hens 13 and 13½c.; roosters 6½c.; springers, 20 and 30c.; ducks, 9c.; turkeys, 12c.; geese 5c.
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.48, No. 3 \$1.46.
OATS—New No. 3 white 63c., No. 3 mixed 61c.
CORN—No. 3 white 79c., No. 3 mixed 78c.
RYE—No. 2 Northern 96c.

Nagel is inclined to insist on having his subordinates fulfill his ideas as to their work. Besides getting rid of Mr. North this week he secured the removal of a high-salaried immigration official in New York. Mr. Nagel was one of the wheel-horses on the Republican campaign committee last fall, and has long been prominent in Missouri politics. The writer met him this week immediately after his interview with the President which resulted in North's resignation. He is one of the tallest men in Washington, topping six feet five inches, and has the awkwardness and the melancholy air of Lincoln.

The famous Japanese Admiral Count Uru is visiting Washington today, enroute to the class reunion of the class of 1881 of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, of which he is a member. He believes that America, England and Japan are natural friends, and that in case of a war they will stand together. It is certainly true that both America and Japan are natural allies of England.

Man's Duty.

While we live we must be moving on. When we stop we begin to die. Rest is necessary, but only to renew our strength that we may pass on again. An anchor is needful for a ship, but anchoring is not a ship's business; it was built for sailing. A man is made for struggle and effort, not for ease and loitering.—Dr. Miller.

Tact Wins the Customer.

A clerk in a department store had before him a woman no longer young. She was looking over some colors and was undecided. The salesman knew his business and knew human nature, too. Smilingly addressing the woman, he inquired: "Madam, is it for yourself or an old lady?" He sold the goods and gained the customer's good opinion.

Delay Easily Explained.

When once a famous member returned to the British house of commons after a by-election for Knaresborough, his unusually delayed appearance was commented upon in the presence of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The newly elected member, though a wealthy man, was known to be extremely careful about stray sixpences. "Isn't it odd," some one said, "Tom Collins doesn't turn up?" "Not at all, not at all," said Sir Wilfrid; "he's waiting for an excursion train."

COPIED FROM MITCHELL'S MAP OF

KENTUCKY-1834

(NOW IN THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY)

SHOWING MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AS THEN LAID OUT



Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH BOUND—Local.	
Cincinnati	6:45 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:14 a. m. 12:26 p. m.
NORTH BOUND.	
Knoxville	6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m. 4:00 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m. 7:55 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:39 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:12 a. m. 12:25 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAINS—Stop to let off or take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati.

SOUTH BOUND.	
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.
BEREA	12:02 p. m.
NORTH BOUND.	
BEREA	4:36 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.

Dr. Moss Gibson of Richmond was in town Friday for a short time.

Mrs. Nora Smith and children arrived Sunday from Corbin for a visit with Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler of this city.

Oscar Preston came home last week for a visit with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington were in Greenfield, O., last week attending the graduation of their niece, Miss Hazel Blazer from the school at that place.

Mrs. Jones closing out sale of millinery has begun, come at once before the good hats are all gone. Hats are going at great reduction now.

W. D. Logsdon is moving his stock of groceries from Berea to his storehouse at Brassfield, where he formerly sold goods.

Mr. Edwin S. Fee is visiting at Mr. and Mrs. J. Burdette's this week from his home at Clarksville, Ind.

The Rev. and Mrs. Brandenburg are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter at their home Saturday.

Mr. Lucian Lewis, his wife and little son, Harold came Sunday from Chagrin Falls, Ohio, for a two weeks visit with Lucian's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pal Lewis of this city.

We want your wool at the highest market price, on Depot street.

A. L. Gott & Co.

Dr. L. A. Davis and G. E. Porter were in Gadsden, Ala., during the illness of Ivan Porter.

Mary Stewart spent from Saturday until Monday at her home near Silver Creek.

Tom Adams returned last week after a two weeks trip in Kansas, Missouri and other Western states and has resumed his work in Welch's dry goods store.

Mrs. Nettie Mann came Friday from her home in Cleveland to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burdette, until after Commencement.

LADIES.—I have just returned from Cincinnati with a nice line of children's nobby white duck hats and caps, also a few good Milan shapes for late buyers and some Panama ready to wear. Call and get your hats before my trimmer leaves. We guarantee satisfaction.

Mrs. Laura Jones.

Mrs. Newcomer's son with his wife and children are here from Kansas to stay for a few weeks with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Burgess are having as their guest this week and next Mr. Burgess' brother and sister from Louisa, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hunt came Tuesday from Pikeville, where Mr. Hunt has been teaching the past two years, for an extended visit with relatives and friends here.

Harry Kinnard is here from the West for Commencement week and to a visit with his parents.

FOR SALE:—Small Soda Fountain in good condition. Apply to J. J. Greenleaf, Assignee, Richmond, Ky.

Mrs. James Reynolds has been very sick this week at her home on Main street.

Arthur Minter was here from Saturday to Monday from Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. Clare Canfield moved the first of the week to their new home on Estill street which has just been completed.

We sell all kinds of feed, coal, ice, cedar and locust posts, and best quality sawed shingles at lowest prices on the market.

Holiday & Co.,
Phone 169
Railroad St., Berea, Ky.

Bargains for Everybody! NEW GOODS!

600 pairs men's shoes selling at.....	1.10 to 3.50, worth 1.50 to 4.50
600 pairs ladies' shoes.....	.90 cts. to 2.00, worth 1.25 to 2.50
700 pairs children's shoes.....	.25 cts. to 1.50, worth 35c to 2.00
40 boys' suits at.....	1.19 to 2.00, worth 1.50 to 3.00
100 men's suits.....	worth 5.00 to 17.00, selling at 3.00 to 13.00
2 lbs. extra coffee.....	25 cents
2 pkgs. soda.....	5 cents

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Lowest in Town.

Bacon, lard and all good things to eat. Flour and mea always at bottom prices.

R. J. Engle,

Phone No. 60.

BEREA, KY.

Is selling more goods than ever before. Call and get above bargains

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Professor Lewis C. Karpinski, who will be remembered as tutor of mathematics in Berea for several years, is now Professor at Ann Arbor, Michigan and the author of several important treatises on the higher mathematics.

He warmly remembers Berea, and keeps up his acquaintance with our workers.

The Rev. Thomas L. Routt, one of Berea's most worthy colored graduates, is pastor of a Congregational church at Marion, Ala. He is making steady payments on his Adjustment Fund pledge. His friends may address him Box 374.

The young ladies of Pi Epsilon Pi Literary Society and also of Upsilon Delta observed their annual love-feast in a very different but pleasing manner from the one they have formerly been using. The Pi girls went to the grove near the cemetery and the Upsilon Deltas to the creek in Marsh's pasture. Both companies reported the best of times. Suitable refreshments were served at both places.

The young men's and young women's Christian Association social with the band concert held on the lawn of Ladies Hall last Saturday evening was a very great success. All that were present were benefitted by the good times they had and the good cream, and the associations by the financial aid they received.

Miss Esther Faville, a graduate of last year came Wednesday from Virginia where she has been teaching to be here thru Commencement week.

Miss Cameron gave the waiters of the dining-room at Ladies Hall a social Tuesday evening from 6:30 to 7:30 on the Hall lawn.

The Rev. John D. Nutting, secretary of the Utah Mormon Mission of Cleveland was in town Monday and delivered a most interesting lecture, exposing the Mormons, who are now operating thru this country. The Citizen is sorry not to have room for a full report of this lecture in the

present issue, but will print one later. Watch for it.

J. Kenneth Caldwell, Berea, '05, is now acting American Consul-General to Tokyo, Japan, in the absence of his chief consul-general.

Messrs. Gamble and Dick were in Richmond Sunday where they sang at the revival services being conducted in the Opera house by the Rev. Chester Burch. Mr. Burch has had much success, and was most earnestly invited to prolong the meetings, and his work has met with deep appreciation. On Sunday a free will offering of \$14 was taken up to pay him for his two weeks work for Richmond.

Miss Lilly A. Moore, who went last Saturday to Gadsden, Ala., to attend the young son of W. H. Porter, returned to the hospital Wednesday.

Misses Kemp, Orr and Adams went to Uncle Tom's Cabin on Saturday.

The excavation is now well under way for the new men's dormitory. The all the plans have not yet been completed. Mr. Burgess who has been in the East, spent Monday in New York with Messrs. Cady and Gregory, the architects, going over them, and will soon be in readiness to rush the work. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy in the fall, and boys who want the fine new rooms had better get their applications in early.

Pres. Frost left Tuesday morning for Chicago on business with Dr. D. K. Pearsons.

Jewell Maine is enjoying a visit from his mother of Leonardsburg, O.

The Sr. 8th Grade I students were entertained on Tuesday evening at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Edwards.

Friends of Miss Bell one of the Model School teachers the Fall and Winter terms, recently had letters from her. She is at her home in Chicago having returned from a trip through the South. She expects to teach again next year.

The four men's literary societies held unusually enjoyable love-feasts last week. Phi Delta held hers Thursday night, and Alpha Zeta, Beta Kappa and Union on Friday night. All were well attended, and mingled enjoyment with benefits of both physical and mental kinds.

FIELD DAY

Three Records Cut By Berea Students in Splendid Contest—Fine Work Done by Bowman, Thomson and Others—Excellent Prospects for State Victory.

In one of the most enjoyable Field Days ever held here, on a perfect day and with contests fought to the last inch furnishing fine sport for the contestants and fine entertainment for the spectators, the White Division of the Berea College students won from the Blues by a score of 106 to 51. Three new records were set for the field, and fine work was done by many men, some of the records indicating that if their makers had been able to go with the team to Lexington, State University would have had to work even harder for its laurels. There seems little doubt that next year Berea will run State a very close race for the leadership of Kentucky Colleges in track and field athletics.

The best individual work of the day was done by D. O. Bowman, and in fact his work was in many respects the best that has ever been done by a single man on the grounds here. The North Carolinian won a total of 24 points, including six for setting a new record in the shot put. He took two firsts, two seconds and two thirds, in each case coming close up with the winners. His points, too, were won in all kinds of work except the distance races, and he took honors in sprinting, weight putting and jumping.

Next in number of points was Thomson, 18, who set a record in the fifty yard dash, and took another first and second in the sprints. Third came Allen, with 16 points, won in the jumps and weights, and fourth was Lampe, who set a new record in the hundred, with 13 points. Griffling the fifth man with eleven points, showed great promise both in the hammer throw and the hurdles. Long did good work in the quarter, Garcia, tho not well, did creditably in the distances, and the work of Tuthill and Lester Hill in jumping showed promise of fine results under careful development.

As always, the most interesting contests were in the dashes. The fifty, hundred and two-hundred were all won by a scratch. Thomson was only a few inches ahead in the fifty, and in the 220 he won in the last two yards, beating Lampe by two inches. Garcia had things too much his own way in the distances, and was not pushed. Allen would have had a record for the shot put had not Bowman done even better, and Allen would have won also in the jumps if he had worked in a little better form. He lifted his body higher than the others but had not learned to keep his feet out of the way.

Altogether, twenty men won points, more or less, and about as many more competed without any success. Some of these last, however, showed promise, and with better training, and the keener interest which will be aroused next year, there is a pretty good chance that almost every record will fall in the contest for places on the team that will go after the state championship.

After the track contests a ball game was held in which the Blues were beaten 10-3. Four of the Whites runs came in on a mix-up at the plate in which the Blue catcher was knocked over, and lost the ball, allowing the full bases to empty themselves to slow music. Lampe had lifted out the ball that started the mess that brought in the runs but was entitled to only a scratch hit on it. The scoring was mostly on errors, on both sides, and the umpire should be credited with at least two of the White runs. There was plenty of hitting, which made the game interesting to watch, and the crowd stayed till it was all over. Altogether, the day was one of the most enjoyable of the year, and reflected great credit on Berea's athletes.

The full summaries follow:—
50 Yard Dash:—Thomson, W., Bowman, W., Long, B., Time 5 1-5 secs., a record for the field.

Pole Vault:—Tuthill, W., 8 ft., 5 in., Flanery, B., 8 ft., 3 in., Allen, W., 7 ft., 8 in.

100 Yard Dash:—Lampe, W., Thomson, W., Bowman, W., Time 10 sec., a record for the field.

Half Mile Run:—Garcia, B., Mayfield, B., Dolch, W., Time 2 min. 17 sec.

Running High Jump:—Hill, B., and Tethill, W., tied for first, at 5 feet 2 in., Allen, third 5 ft., 1 in.

Running Hop Step and Jump:—Allen, W., 41 ft., 2 1-4 ins., Bowman, W., 40 ft 1 in., Whit, B.

Rifle Match, Keffer, B., 19 points, Creech, W., 18 points.

440 Yard Dash:—Long, B., Boggs, W., Bender, B., Time 56 secs.

Running Broad Jump:—Bowman, W., 18 ft. 6 ins., Allen, W., 17 ft. 11 ins. Hill, B., 16 ft. 3 in.

Fat Men's Race:—Keffer, B., Durham, B., Caldwell, B., No time taken.

220 Yard Dash:—Thomson, W., Lampe, W., Griffing, W., Time 24 3-5 secs.

Shot put:—Bowman, W., 33 ft. 6 in. a record for the field, Allen, W., 33 ft. 3 1-2 ins. Henry, B.

220 Yard Hurdle:—Griffing, W., Boggs, W., Time 29 3-5 secs.

Mile Run:—Garcia, B., Mayfield, B., Long, B., Time 5 min. 15 sec.

Hammer Throw:—(Sixteen pounds) Griffing, W., 78 ft. 7 ins., Allen, W., 69 ft., Bowman, W., 68 ft. 8 ins.

Tug of War:—Won by Blues.

Mile Relay:—Won by Whites, Time 4 mins. 1-5 sec.

The Kiss of History.

The ancient Teutons observed the kiss solely as a symbol of love and friendship. With them, as with the Anglo-Saxon race to-day, the firm handshake was the usual form of salutation in public. In medieval times the kiss became the symbol of other sentiments. The vassal had to kiss the sword of his feudal lord. The "osculum gladij correcti" was the symbol of fealty. In courts of justice the crucifix on the Bible was kissed, a custom still extant.

Tree Resembles Umbrella.

A curious tree grows in one of the numerous islands which are studded about the Pacific ocean. It grows, at its full height, to nearly 30 feet, with branches spreading like a huge umbrella, yet it is completely leafless, the species having never been known to show signs of a single bud. Its sap is useful as a medicine, but as fuel the wood is worse than useless, being as hard as iron and quite as difficult to burn.

Poverty.

A woman wouldn't mind being poor so much if all her acquaintances were just a little poorer.—Chicago News.



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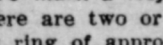
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To Mark a Key.

When there are two or more keys on the key ring of approximate size and appearance draw a file over the stem of the one most in use. This makes a nick which easily distinguishes it from the others. The little dent is better than a string or other mark, the key being easily recognized by it (in slipping it through one's fingers) in the dark.

Pieces Contained in Violin.

A violin contains 69 pieces, made up in the following way: Back, two pieces; belly, two; cols and blocks, six; sides, five; side linings, 12, bar one; purflings, 24; neck, one; finger-board, one; nut, one; bridge, one; tail-board, one; button for tailboard, one; string for tailboard, one; guard for string, one; sound post, one; strings, four; pegs, four.

Chances of the Sailor Man.

The sea as a calling is certainly not what it once was by a long way. The class of men who did well 40 years ago would make a poor show now. It was common enough in days gone by for owners to look for a suitable man, and then build a ship for him, but it's the other way now.—British Nautical Magazine.

Feminine Intuition.

A young girl has nearly always more sense of duty and moral balance than has a boy of her own age. Her training and the disposition of her sex both combine to steadiness and a ripe view of marriage obligations in the vast majority of cases.—Hearth and Home.

Servia No Hunting Ground for Cupid. Servia retains many memories of Turkish rule. The women are kept in the background. The men marry for the qualities of the housewife rather than for romantic love. It is often that young men marry women much older than themselves.

The Young Idea.

"Ma," said a newspaper man's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'we.' 'Why?' 'So's the man that doesn't like the article will think there are too many people for him to tackle.'—Christian Work and Evangelist.

Real Aim of Religion.

Religion has loftier aims than the education of a good man. It presupposes that he is good already, and its principal aim is to uplift this good man to the highest stage of understanding.—Lessing.

Make a Note of This.

There may be no psychological significance contained in the fact, but we may lay down the dictum, nevertheless, that few women who are good bridge players trim their own hats.

Tree Has Many Qualities.

While the seeds of the doroa, an East African leguminous tree, are extensively used for food, the pods and leaves form an excellent cement when mixed with crushed stone.

All One to Nature.

A waistcoat of broadcloth or of fustian is alike to an aching heart, and we laugh no merrier on velvet cushions than we did on wooden chairs.—J. K. Jerome.

Wisdom from Uncle Eben.

"Nursin' a grouch," said Uncle Eben, "is like neglectin' de flowers an' vegetabls an' puttin' in yoh time tendin' de weeds."

German Publishing Centers.

The chief publishing centers of Germany are Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna, Stuttgart, Munich, in the order here named.

French Are Fond of Bread.

More bread is eaten in France per capita than in any other European country except Belgium.

Usually.

Teacher—"What is a Laplander?" Young Miss—"An awkward man in a crowded street car."

TAFT HONORS DEAD

PRESIDENT DELIVERS ORATION ON GETTYSBURG FIELD.

MONUMENT IS DEDICATED

Daughter of the Chief Executive Unveils the Shaft Erected in Memory of Regulars—Lincoln Statue at Hodgenville.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Seldom has the historic Gettysburg battlefield witnessed more impressive Memorial day exercises than those of Monday. The chief feature of the ceremonies was the dedication of the fine monument erected by act of congress to commemorate the services of the regular army of the United States in the Gettysburg campaign of June and July, 1863, and President Taft was the central figure in the day's doings.

The president arrived early in the morning from Pittsburgh, and was met by a committee of prominent citizens and an escort of United States regulars. After luncheon a great concourse of people gathered on the battlefield, and the exercises began. Secretary of War Dickinson delivered an address and formally transferred the monument to the Gettysburg National Park commission, the chairman of which, Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, made the speech of acceptance.

Unveiled by Miss Taft.

The shaft was then unveiled by Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the president. Laurel wreaths were placed at the base of the monument by the oldest regimental and battery commanders of the Gettysburg campaign, and



the ceremonies ended with a review of the troops on the field by President Taft.

The monument is a beautiful shaft 85 feet high surrounded at the base by a broad granite terrace. It stands on Hancock avenue a short distance south of the high-water mark of the battle of Gettysburg. The monument represents all of the 42 cavalry, artillery, infantry and engineer organizations of the regular army that participated in the campaign. In addition there has been erected a small monument seven feet high for each of the commands at the location it occupied during the battle.

Lincoln Statue Dedicated.

Hodgenville, Ky.—For the second time within a few months this little town was Monday the scene of a notable ceremony. This was the unveiling of the Lincoln memorial statue erected at the birthplace of the martyred president.

Henry Watterson, the famous Louisville journalist, was the chief orator, and was followed by E. J. McDermott, also of Louisville. The statue was then unveiled by Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm. Next came addresses of acceptance by former Appellate Court Justice George Du Rollo for the Lincoln monument commission, Gov. Augustus E. Willson for Kentucky, and David Huthbaugh Smith for LaRue county.

STRIKE GROWS SERIOUS.

Mails Still Held Up and Food Is Getting Scarce Along the Georgia Railroad.

Atlanta, Ga.—The tension in Georgia railway firemen's strike is increasing with every hour's delay in settling the race question involved. United States mails held up since the beginning of the week, a dozen counties facing demoralization of business and the race issue brought continually into unwholesome prominence, were the factors which spurred the negotiations through hours of discussion.

Various towns in the strike district took inventory of the visible supply of food. Madison reported at least 15 days of plenty in prospect. Washington reported a shortage in yeast and prices rising. There are 11 cars of provisions at Lithonia and ice has been supplied to maintain the perishable portion of their contents.

Women in a Strike Riot.

Orange, N. J.—Women were participants in a rioting incident to the strike in the hat making industry here. Harold Crommelin, a driver delivering groceries at the Connet hat factory, was stoned, inflicting a serious injury.

Faints and Kills Her Baby.

Taylorville, Ill.—Mrs. Edward Evans of Stonington is grief-stricken, having accidentally killed her nine-months-old baby. She fainted and fell on the infant, killing it.

THE BIG FROG IN THE POND.



NINE ARE BURNED TO DEATH

FOUR LOSE LIVES IN FLAMES AT ELDON, IOWA.

Children at School Exercises Ablaze on Stage in Sight of Parents and Friends.

Eldon, Ia.—Fire destroyed the home of Mrs. Lola Shaw and burned to death her father, John Carter, and three of her children.

Mrs. Shaw is employed during the night at a restaurant and left the children with their grandfather. The fire was caused by the overturning of a lighted lamp during a storm.

Central City, Ky.—Five children, who took part in the commencement exercises of Mrs. B. C. Boyd's school in this city were burned fatally; the audience was changed from an applauding group, into a fighting mob and several other children were slightly injured.

Panic was averted by the coolness of the men in the audience, who covered the flaming children with their coats.

Four of the children died later. They are: Selma Clay, aged five years; Dorothy Clay, aged seven years; Nell McGeary, five years; Louise Marshall, eight years. Rena May Miller, aged five years, may recover.

Little Dorothy Clay was the unwitting cause of the catastrophe. The little girls had formed in a circle and had drilled back and forth in their white muslin dresses, the audience gathering enthusiasm as the entertainment progressed.

Then the lights were extinguished and an electric candle in the hand of each child flashed out brilliantly. The aunts, mothers, fathers and playmates in the crowd cheered and applauded so enthusiastically that Dorothy grew frightened and dropped her candle. The flame leaped to the white muslin and in a twinkling five dresses were afire.

INDICT HASKELL AGAIN.

Oklahoma Governor and Five Others Accused of Town Lot Frauds by Grand Jury.

Tulsa, Okla.—New indictments charging fraud in the Muskogee town lot cases were returned Thursday by the United States grand jury against Gov. Charles N. Haskell, F. B. Severs, W. T. Hutchins, C. W. Turner, A. Z. English and W. R. Eaton.

The accused men are charged with obtaining titles from the government to town lots in Muskogee by illegal methods. Bond in each case was fixed at \$5,000 and was promptly furnished. "As a result of four government attorneys and an army of secret men surrounding the grand jury and limiting the testimony to just what suited them, indictments have been secured against me," said Gov. Haskell.

Fisheries Commission Meets.

Washington.—The International Commission of Fisheries held a meeting at the state department Friday. It was appointed under the convention between the United States and Great Britain to develop uniform and effective measures for the protection and propagation of the food fishes in the waters contiguous to this country and Canada. President David Starr Jordan represents the United States. The commission has prepared regulations governing closed seasons, the apparatus used in fishing and other provisions to protect the fisheries.

Forest Fires Are Raging.

Negaunee, Mich.—Forest fires started by a spark from a railroad engine destroyed a large part of the village of Dalton, 25 miles from here, together with 3,000,000 feet of lumber and a big mill. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Flames are reported raging along the Munising and South Shore roads. The McMillan camp on the Shore line is reported burning. This camp is situated in a hardwood district. Telegraph and telephone service has been interrupted, but big fires are reported near Sidsaw.

ALASKA-YUKON FAIR OPENED

President Taft Presses Key and Starts Wheels—Seattle Is Wild with Joy.

Seattle, Wash.—At exactly 12:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Seattle time, President Taft in the White House in Washington, pressed a beautiful gold telegraph key, and at the signal that flashed all the way across the country the wheels in every part of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition began to turn and the great fair was opened.

When the auspicious moment arrived every whistle in Seattle was pulled wide open, every other noise-making contrivance was brought into use, every man, woman and child of the city's inhabitants and of the thousands of visitors already here cheered, and the opening of the exposition was accomplished in the midst of a deafening din and general rejoicings. For two minutes every street car stood still and all business was suspended.

Then came the formal and impressive ceremonies in connection with the opening. The parade and speech-making were participated in by all the officers of the exposition, the officials of Seattle, and Gov. W. B. Hoggatt of Alaska, Lieut. Gov. James Dunsen of British Columbia, Gov. M. E. Hay of Washington, Gov. J. M. Brady of Idaho, Gov. William Spry of Utah, Gov. F. W. Benson of Oregon and Gov. Gillett of California. In addition to the Pacific coast executives, Gov. Fort of New Jersey was represented by his son, Leslie R. Fort.

BAILEY AND SCRIBE FIGHT.

W. S. Manning of New York Times Hits Texan with Umbrella and Is Choked.

Washington.—Senator Bailey of Texas and W. S. Manning, representative of the New York Times in the senate press gallery, exchanged blows Thursday as a result of a conversation they had in reference to an article printed by the New York newspaper questioning the sincerity of the senator in his course on the income tax.

Neither of the participants was injured, as they were separated by Senator Clapp, Porto Rican Commissioner Larrinaga, several senate employees and newspaper correspondents. The versions of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Manning are in substantial agreement as to the cause of the trouble, and differ only as to the number of blows struck by each. When they were separated Bailey had Manning by the throat.

Arkansas Negro Lynched.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Lovett Davis, a negro, charged with attempting to commit a criminal assault on a 16-year-old white girl here last Friday night, was taken from the jail in this city by an unmasked mob of 300 men, and hanged to a telegraph pole on one of the principal streets.

Just as the negro was being raised high above the street, the rope broke and the body fell to the ground, but he was immediately raised again and left hanging.

Supreme Court Adjourned.

Washington.—Chief Justice Fuller Monday declared the United States supreme court adjourned for the summer, and most of the justices lost little time in getting away for their vacations. The court suspended the docket a month ago and since then has held three sittings to announce decisions and hear motions.

Ex-Missouri Governor Stricken.

Kansas City, Mo.—Thomas T. Crittenden, former governor of Missouri and father of Mayor Crittenden of Kansas City, suffered a stroke of apoplexy while watching a baseball game at Association park Thursday. He is in a critical condition.

President Joins G. A. R. Post.

Washington.—President Taft has accepted honorary membership in the Associate Society of Chapin post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Buffalo, N. Y.

MANY CITIES FEEL QUAKE

TOWNS IN MIDDLE WESTERN STATES TREMBLE.

No Loss of Life Reported, but Several Slightly Injured—Some Property Damage.

Chicago.—Reports continued to come in Thursday of the earthquake which shook the middle west Wednesday. In this city the tremor lasted from two seconds to three minutes and in cities in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri it was just as severe.

So far no loss of life has been reported, although there has been slight property damage and a great deal of fright. The most severe shocks were felt in Chicago and Dubuque, Ia.

Following is a list of towns where the earthquake was felt: Janesville, Wis.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sterling, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Moline, Ill.; Joliet, Ill.; Streator, Ill.; Dixon, Ill.; Dubuque, Ia.; Burlington, Ia.; Galena, Ill.; Bloomington, Ill.; Freeport, Ill.; El Paso, Ill.; Fairbury, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; Mount Carroll, Ill.; Springfield, Mich.; Peoria, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Madison, Wis.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Aurora, Ill.; Kewanee, Ill.; Hanibal, Mo.; Beloit, Wis.; Michigan City, Ind., and Grand Rapids, Mich.

The last previous earthquake shock recorded in the Chicago weather bureau was on October 31, 1895.

One of the reports at the weather bureau came from Dubuque, Ia., where it was said that the Bank and Insurance building, a seven-story structure, was nearly thrown to the ground by the violence of the shock. Clerks, stenographers and hundreds who were employed in the various offices ran in panic from the building. Two seismic disturbances were reported there.

In Chicago chimneys were thrown down on the West and North sides, and several women were thrown from their feet as a result of the shock. Large flat buildings were shaken and families ran out, fearing the walls would collapse. Many were reminded of the disasters recently in Messina and San Francisco, and were in fear for hours after the shock had passed.

Two hundred Italians working on the track elevation in Evanston were terror-stricken by the shock and fell on their knees in prayer.

At the weather bureau Prof. Cox said there were no instruments for recording quake shocks, but that he had noticed the swaying of chandeliers and lamp cords.

LORIMER ELECTED SENATOR.

Chicago Man Selected to Succeed Albert J. Hopkins by Illinois Legislators.

Springfield, Ill.—Congressman William Lorimer of the Sixth congressional district was elected United States senator on the ninety-fifth ballot taken by the joint session of the general assembly. He had 108 votes.

The election of a junior senator to represent Illinois in the upper house at Washington came about through a coalition of Democratic assemblymen and the anti-Hopkins Republicans, breaking the deadlock which had lasted since January 20.

William Lorimer was born at Manchester, England, April 27, 1861. When he was five years of age he came to America with his parents, and in 1870 located in Chicago.

At the age of ten years his father died and he became a sign-painter's apprentice and later worked for the Chicago packing houses and for a street railroad company, being a conductor when he quit that vocation to work for himself.

He entered the real estate business in 1886, and later became a member of the firm of Murphy & Lorimer in the building and brick manufacturing business.

In 1892 he ran for the office of clerk of the superior court, but was defeated. Three years later he became a member of congress and served the Sixth Illinois congressional district and was again elected for the congressional seat last spring. For a decade he has been a leader of the Republican party in Illinois.

Islanders Ask Citizenship.

Washington.—A committee of Porto Ricans has come to Washington, representing the Republican party of Porto Rico, to urge that the United States government grant citizenship to the islanders.

It is their intention to see President Taft and enlist his sympathies, if possible, as well as those of various senators and representatives, and to get congress to take up the Porto Rican citizenship plank contained in the last Republican national platform.

Wisconsin Man Is Slain.

Spokane, Wash.—The body of Patrick Corrigan, a wealthy farmer from Custer, Wis., was dragged from the Spokane river Wednesday.

His pockets had been turned inside out, his gold watch, gold pin and cash had vanished, as well as \$4,000 in drafts and \$3,000 in mortgages he carried when he disappeared March 13.

Tracy's Debts Are \$690,000.

New York.—According to a report issued by Receiver E. G. Benedict of Tracy & Co., the brokerage firm which failed recently, the New York office of the firm, has liabilities of about \$690,000, and actual assets of about \$100,000.

Royal Arcanum Picks Montreal.

St. Louis.—The supreme council of the Royal Arcanum ended its thirty-second annual session here, Montreal being selected for the next meeting in May, 1910.



SUGAR AND ALCOHOL.

Sweets of All Kinds Allay Craving for Stimulants, Supplying Energy Formerly Given by Liquors.

The theory that sugar and a conservative amount of alcohol are interchangeable as food elements is not altogether a new one. Dr. J. Leonard Corning, the nerve and brain specialist, when interviewed, said:

"I think there is little doubt that sugar can allay the physical craving for alcohol. I might say that in the chemistry of the body sugar is a compensation for alcohol. I have a patient who was a heavy drinker for years, and who now having sworn off, takes strained honey at each meal, particularly at breakfast. He finds that it quiets his craving for alcohol."

"I have another patient who cured himself of alcoholism by the use of ice cream. Every time he felt the craving for alcohol he would eat a dish of ice cream. After two weeks of this regimen he found that he had lost the craving for the old stimulant. This treatment, however, was not prescribed by me. He told me that it had been suggested to him by a bartender in one of the big Broadway hotels who had cured himself of the liquor habit by this ice cream treatment and had successfully prescribed it to other heavy drinkers."

"As for the reason of this, I would say that sugar being a highly-concentrated food, because dynamically available upon absorption into the system, and thus supplies the energy formerly given by the alcoholic stimulant."

"I doubt if this sugar cure should be adopted by any alcoholic without consultation with a physician. After the prolonged use of liquor the stomach is apt to be in no state to assimilate a highly-concentrated food like sugar. The stomach should be first toned up under professional advice, the sugar cure being gradually adopted."

TEMPERANCE IN ALABAMA.

Leading Citizens of Birmingham in Statement Say It Has Come to Stay.

The legalized liquor traffic in Jefferson county is dead. The prohibition law did not come as the result of a spasmodic effort. It is the expression of a deep conviction of a long-suffering community. It has come to stay, is the declaration made in a statement signed by 35 representative citizens of Birmingham, published in the Alabama Christian Advocate. Already it has accomplished wonders in Birmingham. It has closed the saloons and swept out low and dangerous dives; it has cleansed our streets and fumigated old corners that smelt of whiskey and blood and murder; it has carried our city through one of the worst panics the county ever saw and has saved many legitimate businesses from possibly bankruptcy. Under it real estate values have not only been maintained but advanced; hundreds of comfortable houses have been built; large enterprises have been projected; and one bank has increased its deposits more than a million dollars. With a fair trial it will prove to be one of the most important factors in making Birmingham great and beautiful, and adding to the wealth of the great county of Jefferson.

The Saloon vs. the Sabbath.

There are evidences that the whiskey traffic, notwithstanding some recent reverses, is still full of fight and is preparing for a vigorous campaign on new lines in several states. It is as full of ambushes and surprises as a Boer general. In New York, it is just beginning a crusade to secure legislation permitting the opening of licensed saloons on certain hours on Sunday, says the Christian Herald. Of course, all the gambling fraternity, the low-class politicians, the dissipated and the drunken, the vicious and the criminal will be the whiskey men's allies in this movement.

We are greatly surprised to hear it charged that among those who favor it are some preachers of the Gospel. What can they be thinking about? How can they square their attitude with their duty as Christian pastors? To open the saloons on Sunday means to give Satan free rein in a community and to multiply crime and suffering. More than that, if New York were to let down the bars, it would set an evil example that is sure to be followed in other cities.

To Aid Temperance.

One of the last acts of the Sixtieth congress was the enactment of a revision of the federal penal code. This includes a provision that an act forbidden by the law of the state in which it occurs is forbidden by the federal government. It provides that liquor when shipped from state to state may be sent only to bona fide purchasers in prohibition states, that the package must plainly bear the purchaser's name, with the statement that it contains liquor, and no such package of liquor may be sent C. O. D. This is aimed at the practice of evading state laws through sending liquor C. O. D. by express and practically making the express agencies liquor sellers under federal jurisdiction.

"LES APACHES" OF PARIS

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD



the recently restored guillotine, and whenever there is to be an execution the Apaches flock from all districts of the city to witness the ghastly sight. Silently they stand, gazing at the grim instrument of death, until the condemned individual is brought forth. Then jeers and howls break forth from the crowd, and as the knife falls the Apaches rush forward to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood. These they preserve as souvenirs, or sell them to the degenerates of the upper classes.

Strangely enough, the male Apaches nearly all look alike. They are hollow-cheeked, dark-haired, furtive-eyed, shambling of gait and sallow of complexion—always easily recognized among the throngs on the streets. The women on the other hand, as a rule, are handsome, spirited and intelligent. They dress well and give especial attention to the care of their hair, which they never cover with a hat. All of them, men and women, profess to follow some trade as a safeguard against the occasional raids of the police on their haunts.

Official Paris is somewhat dismayed by the rapidly growing menace of these Apaches bands. The number of robberies and murders attributable to them is increasing monthly, and as the victims very often are travelers from foreign lands, the crimes are having an appreciable effect on tourist business.

"FLAG DAY"

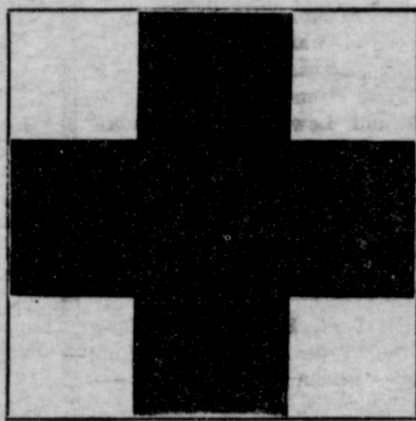
My Mrs. Edward Dunroy-Reed.

The general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day" suggests the thought



that "Old Glory" was mature at its birth. But its infancy dates back to the earliest recorded American history.

At the time of the birth of "The Star Spangled Banner" tradition and verified history had marked some 800 years since the advent of the first European upon American soil. The Norseman and the Dane landed upon the northeastern shores of this continent several times between the years 986 and 1300, as is proven by their own records. In 1492 Columbus planted the flag of Spain on



First Flag to Float Over North American Soil. "Red Cross of St. George," the banner of Richard Coeur de Lion in 1192, and planted at Labrador by Sebastian Cabot in 1497 as the royal ensign of Henry VII. The island of San Salvador, one of the Bahamas and again in 1498 at the mouth of the Orinoco in South America; but the first flag to float over the soil of the North American continent of which history tells was planted on the shore of Labrador in 1497 by Sebastian Cabot.

The first stage of evolution was marked two years before the settlement of Jamestown, when James I. of England, in honor of the union, placed the diagonal white cross of St. Andrew with the red cross of St. George, both upon a blue field. This is the first blending of the American national colors known to history. The red, white and blue is therefore as old as the country, as it appeared in the flags which floated over the Virginia settlement and was the flag of the Mayflower and of Plymouth.

GEORGIA STRIKERS BREAK UP TRAIN

First Violence to Railroad Property Occurs When Engine With Negro Fireman Is Sent To Move Cars.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29.—First violence to railroad property in the Georgia railroad firemen's strike was offered Friday night to a moving freight at Lithonia, Ga. In consequence the race situation looms more sharply than ever in the trouble, notwithstanding a day of much apparent progress toward settlement. A negro fireman apparently was the cause of the trouble. He was rushed to Atlanta on an engine to save him from violence. The trouble started with the throwing of one or two stones and the boarding of the freight by men who set the brakes and broke the train in three sections. The train now blocks the main line and the progress of the mails.

The railroad officers declared Friday night that the incident was the work of sympathizers, while a county official wired the governor's office that it was merely an accident.

An engine left here late Friday night for Lithonia to bring a train load of perishable provisions from the siding at Lithonia into Atlanta. Assurances have been given for several days that in the interest of local shippers whose valuable cars were tied up no demonstration would be made against hauling these cars to Atlanta.

When the engine reached the Lithonia siding about dusk, it was seen that it carried a negro fireman, as did the mail trains which passed through Lithonia earlier in the day, exciting unfavorable comment.

About 200 people gathered at the station, and just as the train was getting under headway it is said a stone flew in the cab window and hit Engineer Downing. Next, according to the officials, several men boarded the cars, set the brakes and cut off the air, causing the last car to break loose from the train. They also uncoupled the engine, leaving its load stalled. According to the railroad's statement no attempt was made by local authorities to interfere with the attack. It is believed the railroad officials will attempt to clear the track at Lithonia for the mail trains early Saturday and that deputies will be used to protect the train crews in the work.

Friday brought forth almost simultaneously the possibilities of speedy state or federal intervention, believed by many persons of wide acquaintance with local conditions to be heavy with danger of race trouble.

It is admitted that either federal or state authorities can run the trains and with armed forces preserve order, but if the railroad insists on its rights to hire negro firemen it is feared racial enmity and reprisals on negroes will be stirred up in regions remote from the railroad tracks. The state is a stockholder in the road.

An ultimatum which may stop the mail trains on the Georgia road Saturday was delivered Friday night by Assistant Chief Burgess of the engineers to General Manager Scott of the railroad.

Engineer Downing was seriously injured in the riot at Lithonia Friday night. Burgess says he has forbidden the engineers to take out any more trains until complete protection is guaranteed.

HIGHWAYMEN ROBBED BANK,

But Threw Away Their Loot When Posse Pursued—Two Captured—One May Die.

Merrill, Wis., May 29.—Four highwaymen, in broad daylight Friday, robbed the German-American State bank. Three of the men covered the cashier, R. C. Ballstadt, while the fourth went through a vault and secured upward of \$1,000, overlooking \$20,000 in another vault. They then fled, but were pursued by a posse of citizens. Two men were captured in a swamp after a hot exchange of shots, which will probably result in the death of one of them. The other was uninjured.

The captured robbers are both young, one a mere boy of 17, the other about 20 years old. They are strangers here, and apparently had no experience as yeggmen. They had automatic ten-shot Mauser rifles.

Bank Cashier Robbed.

St. Louis, Mo., May 29.—An unmasked man, with a revolver, held up Cashier Stephen Moore in the People's bank at Benbow City, Ill., Friday afternoon. Moore was counting out an express shipment of 24 \$100 bills and 50 \$1 bills when the robber seized the money, fled toward the river with an unmasked confederate, who had stood guard at the bank's front door and escaped. No one else saw the hold up. "The tall man said he wanted a check cashed, and held me up when I started to look at it. I was so unnerved that I could not arise and give the alarm," Moore said in recounting the affair.

Burned To Death.

Big Stone Gap, Va., May 29.—Mrs. Robert Johnson was burned to death Friday at her home near Ewing, Lee county. She was sitting near the fire and fell asleep. Her clothing became enveloped in flames. When help arrived it was too late to be of service.

Killed His Daughter.

Paris, May 29.—An American, whose name is given as Henderson, and who is believed to have been from New York, shot his daughter dead and then committed suicide in a cafe near the Central market.

HEROES OF FAITH

Sunday School Lesson for June 13, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Hebrews 11:1-40. Memory verses 24, 25.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.—Heb. 11:1.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.
Subject: What Faith Has Done for Others and Can Do for Us.

What Faith Is.—Vs. 1-3. How does the writer define faith? "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Faith is not hope, but underlies hope and renders hope confident. Faith is not the vision of mysteries, but that proof of them in heart and life which assures us of them without any sight of them.

How does the writer illustrate this faith? "By it the elders (not all men of ancient time, but those of special renown called 'elders') obtained a good report" (R. V., "had witness borne to them," i. e., in the Scripture). This verse sums up the long and splendid catalogue that follows.

What is the first example of faith? That of Abel the righteous (so called three times out of the four mentions of him in the New Testament; see Matt. 23:35; 1 John 3:12). His faith in God led to obedience, and thus he offered the kind of sacrifice which God approved and accepted, perhaps by fire from heaven.

What is the second example of faith? The patriarch Enoch, who "walked with God" (the Septuagint, used here, has it "was well pleasing to God"); "and he was not; for God took him." This proves his faith, for no one can go to God without faith in him.

What is the third example of faith? Noah, whose faith in God's warnings of the coming deluge led him to build the ark. "Noah is the first to receive in Scripture the name 'righteous' (Gen. 6:9; see also Ezek. 14:14, 20; Pet. 2:5). This righteousness is looked on as an inheritance, received by all who manifest the faith."—Ellcott.

What is the fourth example of faith? The glorious example of "faithful—faithful—Abraham," who proved his faith by leaving his native land, his friends, his home, at the command of God, and going he knew not whither, living in tents in the promised land, and not even owning a foot of it except a place to bury his dead wife.

How does the writer sum up the lessons of these great lives? By pointing to the contrast between the earthly lot of the patriarchs and the expectations which their faith led them to cherish.

Abraham's Great Test of Faith.—Vs. 17-19. What is the point of the writer's next illustration? The value of tests of faith. Think how many eager hopes were centered upon young Isaac, what long waiting was rewarded by him, what glorious promises had their fruit in him. In Isaac should his (Abraham's) seed be called (Gen. 21:12); that is, Isaac and his descendants were to be counted especially as Abraham's seed, inheriting the promises made to him. And now his loving father has offered Isaac up (R. V. margin)—for Abraham's submission to God's will is so entire that the sacrifice is as good as completed and the lad as good as dead; so that, when the ram was substituted (Gen. 22:13) for the boy, Abraham may truly be said to have received his son back again from the grave.

How Faith Gives Clear Vision.—Vs. 20-22. What is the point of the next three illustrations, those of Isaac, Jacob and Joseph? In each case, the clear vision of the future that faith gives.

Moses' Great Venture of Faith.—Vs. 23-31. How many conspicuous instances of faith does the writer note in connection with the exodus from Egypt and conquest of Canaan? Seven in all—not because seven is "the perfect number," nor because there were not more than seven, but because (v. 32) time failed him to recount others, such as the victory at Rephidim, the healing wrought by the brazen serpent, the report of the two faithful spies. These seven are:

The preservation of Moses by his parents; the choice made by Moses when he slew the Egyptian (Ex. 2:11, 12), which was a virtual renunciation of the royal court and "the treasures of Egypt," and an assumption of the cause of the enslaved nation of "the reproach of Christ"; the forsaking of Egypt by Moses; the celebration of the first passover; the passage of the Red sea; the fall of Jericho, which was the result of the people's faith, tested severely by the seven days of persistent obedience in almost total inaction; the preservation of Rahab, who alone of the people of Jericho had faith to believe in the destiny of the Israelites, though all Jericho had the same knowledge that she had of what the Lord had done for his people (Josh. 2:10).

Heaven's Honor Roll.—Vs. 32-40. How does the writer close his examples of faith? He instances the faith of Gideon, of Barak, of Samson, of David and of Samuel, with other notable examples.

What is "the conclusion of the whole matter?" It is in the first verses of the next chapter: "Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and 'the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith."

O

NE morning not long ago a well-dressed foreigner, evidently an American tourist, was found dead on the pavement in a side street of Paris. Twisted about his neck was a dirty handkerchief with which he had been strangled; he had been brutally kicked and beaten, and in his chest were several knife wounds, any one of which would have killed him. The unfortunate man had been stripped of all money, jewelry and other valuables.

"Les Apaches," said the police, stolidly. "He should have known better than to go prowling about alone at night." And in the police records another murder was put on the score of the thugs of the "gay capital."

Paris is not proud of her Apaches, and the rest of the world has known little of these criminal bands, though theater-goers in many American cities during the last season were given a glimpse of one phase of their life in the skillful but revolting "Apache dance" imported from the French music halls. Yet the story of the origin, development and deeds of these outlaw gangs is fascinating, if not edifying.

Nearly ten years ago there appeared suddenly in the underworld of Paris a young woman so beautiful and animated that she at once attracted general attention and admiration among its other denizens. Her head was crowned with a great mass of lovely reddish-gold hair, on account of which she was promptly nicknamed "Casque d'Or," or "Golden Helmet." Suitors quickly flocked about the girl and in time she selected from among them as her protector one Lecat, known among his comrades as a clever thief and a bold fighter whom the police would be glad to have behind the bars.

All went well for a time, until there came on the scene a more attractive scoundrel, named Manda. Pretty, fickle Golden Helmet promptly transferred her affections to the newcomer, and then the trouble began. Lecat, the forsaken, vowed vengeance on his successful rival and summoned his followers to his aid. Manda also had no lack of friends, and soon all the thugs in the district of the Halles or markets had ranged themselves on one side or the other. Many a bloody battle was fought in the streets between the two bands, cheered on by their female friends, and not a few men were slain in these conflicts. Finally in one of the fiercest of the encounters Lecat himself was killed, and Golden Helmet shouted aloud in joy. But her triumph was short-lived. Another leader for Lecat's band, known as "Le Manchot," sprang up and the feud was continued with increased fury. One night Le Manchot caught Manda off his guard and plunged a knife deep into his back, and for weeks the stricken leader lay in hospital near to death. He recovered at last and was being taken in an ambulance to a cell when the blood-thirsty Le Manchot, seeing his victim escaping from his vengeance, broke through the police guard, leaped into the vehicle and stabbed Manda to death. For this murder Le Manchot is now serving a life sentence.

Golden Helmet, made notorious by the succession of battles and crimes which her attractions had instigated, now sought other conquests, and decided that the drama was her forte. Only the intervention of the police prevented her exploitation by an unscrupulous variety hall manager.

Golden Helmet then speedily sank out of sight, but the rivalry for her favor had lasting results. Always the Apaches have one "queen" whose rule over them is absolute if temporary. One of the most notorious of these was "Chiffonnette," who reigned last year. She was 23 years old, tall and graceful, and would have been a beauty

save for the loss of one eye and the presence of many scars, the results of her numerous boulevard battles. She was elaborately tattooed and was mighty proud of that adornment. Chiffonnette's career came to an untimely end last New Year's day, when she engaged in a desperate fight with another woman whom she hated. Cheered on by a crowd of her male and female subjects, the queen finally stabbed her antagonist to death with a stiletto, and now she is a prisoner in St. Lazare.

This year's queen of the Apaches is Pepe. She is only 18 years old and as pretty as a picture, but as fierce as a tigress and a fit leader for the wretches by whom she is adored.

The comparative immunity from arrest and punishment enjoyed by the Apaches is due to their really wonderful organization. They form a community by themselves, apart from all the rest of Paris, with their own laws, courts and executioners; their secret passwords, and almost their own language, for the argot they use is practically unintelligible to others. Merciless toward their victims, they are no less merciless in punishing those of their own number who are convicted of treachery.

A few years ago one Painblanc was accused of being in league with the police. He was formally brought to trial, the judge being a leader known as "l'Espanol." The charge against Painblanc was not fully proved, but his loyalty was so doubtful that he was sentenced to exile. Rising from his chair in the obscure dive where the trial was being held, he hurled his knife at l'Espanol with unerring accuracy, and the judge fell dead with the blade in his heart. The police rushed in and carried Painblanc to prison, the Apaches making no effort to save him.

Another alleged traitor was Albert Durin. He was condemned to death and two Apaches tied him to the rails of a tunnel of the Belt Line railway of Paris. He was found before a train passed and rescued. How many traitors have been executed by their comrades it is impossible to know, for only in such cases as the foregoing do the police learn about the operations of the "tribunals."

The Apache highwayman operates swiftly and skillfully, and lone strangers in the streets of Paris are never safe from his attacks. His favorite method, known as "le coup du Pere Francois," is to strangle his victim by twisting a handkerchief about his neck. After robbing the senseless man, the thug frequently will kill him with the knife, for the Apaches seem to delight in wanton murder done in what they choose to consider an "artistic" way. If the criminal is arrested, a score of his companions spring up apparently from the very pavement, and unless the police are in force they are speedily routed and the prisoner is rescued.

An observant visitor in Paris may see Apaches, male and female, on almost any street, but it is in the Place de la Roquette that they are to be found in crowds on occasion. There is set up

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Berea College Fair for Fireside Industries.

Will be held Wednesday, June 9, '09 the College Commencement Day, in Room 4, Lincoln Hall.

Read the list of premiums and prepare to make an exhibit. If you should not take a premium, you will show your skill and may have an opportunity to sell something.

TAKE NOTICE.

Entries may be made at any time from noon to 4 p. m. on Tuesday, June 8, or from 7 to 10 a. m. Wednesday June 9, 1909.

All goods entered for premiums must have been made since last Commencement Day, June 3, 1908, and must be the product of the person to whom the premium is paid. For instance the premium will be paid to the WEAVER OF A COVERLID and not to the person owing it or the material from which it was made.

No premium will be given two years in succession to the same person.

YOUNG WOMEN! ATTENTION!

As we desire to encourage the younger women to weave, the premiums on Rag Rugs are offered this year only to weavers under twenty years of age.

If any weaver under twenty years of age should be awarded a premium on a coverlid, one dollar will be added to the usual premium.

Home products not included in our list of premiums may be exhibited an offered for sale.

We offer fine premiums for hickory or oak-split baskets, melon-shaped. There is quite a demand for such baskets if well made. The size should not be over that of a half-bushel and smaller ones will find a ready sale.

The expenses of the Home-Spun Fair are borne by the Department of Fire Side Industries and we find it necessary to charge 10 per cent commission on all sales made.

PREMIUMS OFFERED

	1st	2nd
Home-spun and home-woven Coverlids.	\$2.00	\$1.00
Home-spun Table Spreads:		
Coverlid Patterns.	1.00	.50
Linen.	1.00	.50
Cotton.	1.00	.50
Home-spun Pillow Covers:		
Coverlid Patterns.	1.00	.50
Linen.	1.00	.50
Cotton.	1.00	.50
Linen, 8 yards.	1.00	.50
Figured Linen, 8 yards.	1.00	.50
Plain Linen, 8 yards.	1.00	.50
Rag Rugs, figured border.	1.50	.75
Rag Rugs, carpet weave.	1.50	.75
Hickory or Oak Split, melon-shaped Baskets.	2.00	1.00
As handles, home-made.	.50	.25
Hand-made split-bottom Chair.	1.50	.75
Hand-made Rustic Chair.	1.50	.75

No premiums are offered for Linsey or Linen which contains less than eight yards. Only second premiums will be given for second-class articles when no first-class ones are entered.

Committee on Home Spun Fair

JACKSON COUNTY.

McKEE

McKee, May 31.—Rev. Isaac Messler preached the memorial sermon at the church Sunday. There was a large attendance Sunday and also Monday. Prof. Dodge of Berea Commander of the G. A. R. lectured Monday at 10 a. m. In the afternoon the Decoration at the graveyard took place after which the large crowd repaired to the church house and were entertained by lectures from Robert Gardner, Wm. Morris and Prof. Dodge. The people were then dismissed and the G. A. R. went into secret session and conferred degrees upon Jacob Miller. The following members of the James West outpost were present: S. G. Bowles, Wm. Morris, Jeremiah Sparks, Allen Morris, Henry Ramsey, Robin Callahan, Jacob Gabbard and Jacob Miller.—Dr. Frank Hays and family of Oklahoma are visiting at McKee this week. They contemplate returning home in about a week.—Rev. and Mrs. Isaac Messler entertained last Thursday evening in honor of Miss Lena Kolker. Those present were Judge J. F. and Mrs. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Minter, Mrs. Jno. Farmer, Mrs. Kanada Sparks, Mrs. S. G. Bowles, and Messrs. G. V. Morris, John H. Reynolds and R. M. Bradshaw. Also, Mrs. Tekolste, Miss Niland, Miss Hoekje and Miss Kolker.—The County Board of Education was in session Monday and let some contracts for building and repairing school houses.—Mrs. Ellen Hays was quite sick for a few days.—Miss Lena Kolker who has taught in the McKee Academy for the past four years resigned her position and left for her home in Michigan Monday accompanied by Mrs. Teoklste and Miss Hoekje who are going to spend vacation with home folks. We were all sorry to see Miss Kolker leave. She was an excellent teacher and a refined Christian lady and made many friends here.

EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, May 29.—Owing to the rainy weather farmers are not done planting corn.—W. S. Jones of Goochland bought fifty cords of tan bark of Edward Lake and is peeling it this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Green Lake visited the latter's parents on Rockcastle River the first of the week.—Miss Kessie Drew, of Robinet passed through enroute to Pine Grove Decoration.—Mrs. Hallie Lake has been in poor health for some time but is better.—Mrs. Mary Williams died of consumption May 25th leaving a husband and three small children.—Old Aunt Martha Rose, aged 85 died at her son's, Dr. Rose May 25th after a long illness. Two deaths the same day an unusual occurrence in this part. The bereaved families have our sympathy.—People are rushing their crops so they can attend the Berea Commencement.

FOXTOWN.

Foxtown, May 29.—Jno. W. Hatfield died yesterday and was buried today at Russell graveyard. He had been in bad health for quite a while. He leaves a wife and two children.—Wm. McKinney while clearing fell with an ax and cut his arm very badly. It was necessary for him to go to Dr. L. W. Harrison and have the cut sewed and dressed.—Farmers are badly behind owing to so much rain.—Verna McFarland visited at N. J. Coyle's Friday night.

HURLEY

Hurley, May 26.—Farmers cannot hoe corn this week owing to the wet weather.—Mr. Jacob Moore passed thru here last Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jake Gabbard visited Mr. and Mrs. Milt Johnson last Sunday.—Mr. Frank Lake, who has been sick at Dave Gabbard's returned to his home at Loom, Sunday.—Quite a large crowd visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cole Sunday. Those present were Misses Nannie and Maggie Sparks, Pollie and Maggie McCollum, Lula Gabbard, and Messrs. Nathan Gabbard, Elihu Hurley, Frank Roberts and Travis Gabbard.—Several people from this place are expecting to attend the 'Soldiers March' at McKee next Sunday.—Jake Morris caught three young foxes a few days ago.—Grandpa Gabbard is still lingering.—B. H. Cole is making ties for Louis Lake Jr., near Loom.—Mr. Bradley Gabbard's baby is well again.—Mr. and Mrs. Jobe Morris were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Green McCollum Monday night.—Misses June and Lillie Angell, of Middlefork, were at Hurley's store Monday.—Mrs. Lizzie McCollum is able to be out again.

GRAY HAWK

Gray Hawk, May 31.—Farmers are behind with their crops on account of rain.—Oats in this part look well.—Sunday school has gone down to some extent in the Adkins district on account of Mrs. Hoovers absence.—George Browning had a logging last Friday and got a good lot of work done.—Several of the boys of Gray Hawk are planning to go fishing next Friday and Saturday.—R. P. Welsh is going to London Wednesday on business.—George Fox of Lone Fork is very low with fever.—Johnson and Tinscher have bought a large boundary of timber from R. P. Welsh and will make into ties.—Lewis Johnson has returned home from E. R. Spottswoods where he has been at work in Lee Co.—Harrison Parrett made a business call at Wm. Bowles Saturday last.—W. R. Engle is selling lots of fine goods cheap at Gray Hawk.—Johnson and Tinscher made a business trip to Livingston last week.—Fruit has nearly made a failure in this part.—Mrs. Irvin Adkins was badly burned while catching fire with powder but is better.—Mr. Thos. Parrett and wife paid J. F. Tinscher and family a welcome visit Sunday last.

GREENHALL

Greenhall, May 31.—Married Friday May 28, Andy Pierson and Miss Lucy J. Farmer, the groom a son of Samuel Pierson and the bride a beautiful and well beloved daughter of Jack Farmer. May their life be pleasant and successful.—W. N. Hughes will move his saw and grist mill to Travis in a few days where he has a good job of sawing railroad ties.—J. P. Wilson says his bird dog is a dandy.—J. D. Pierson is selling nursery stock in Mauden this week.—Nute Smith who stuck a nail in his foot several days ago is able to go about without his crutches.—John Evans and wife were visiting Harvey Crech and family Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Callie Morris visited Laura Pierson Saturday.—Andy Pierson has been shivered the second time since he was married and the boys are asking when they are going to shiver him again.—Robert Flanery was visiting

his father and mother last week.—We learn John Flanery who lives at Valley View and has been so low with fever for several weeks is better.—We are having much rain and farmers are behind with their farming.—E. B. Flanery and Bros., are buying sheep.—The man Mason who swapped to Gillas Crank a horse he had stolen at London was captured in Breathitt county. He had sold the horse he had got from Crank to a man by name of Begley for \$25.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson will preach at Canons chapel Sunday at 10 o'clock and at Big Springs at 4 o'clock p. m.—R. E. Evans is being bothered a lot with rheumatism of the arms.—Lee Pierson writes from Perkins, Okla., that the growing crops there are looking fine, farmers have harrowed their corn crops and cultivated the second time.—J. A. Hunter will begin a singing school at Canons chapel or Bethlehem Saturday week. He will teach Saturdays and Sundays.—J. N. Smith and wife visited Mrs. Smith's father and mother on Anglin Branch Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They report a pleasant visit and a fine mess of fish.—All parties bothered with rats call on J. D. Pierson who sells a rat exterminator that never fails.—Since our whiskey dealer has gone away. We seem to be living a new life, and the country seems to be at peace once more. We do hope that no other man will take up his trade which was a disgrace to the State.—Squire Crech passed thru yesterday taking his daughter to Dr. J. A. Mahaffey to have her eyes treated.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, May 31.—There has been so much rain that farmers are getting in the weeds.—Died, May 21, Ross Azbill who has been a sufferer for three years. He leaves a wife and two small children.—Mrs. Rose, mother of Dr. Rose, died May 25th at her son's. She was very old and had been helpless for some time. On the same same day Mrs. Beck of Horse Lick died. She leaves a husband and several young children.—Sunday school at Cave Springs is getting along nicely.—Dr. Frank Hays and family passed through this place May 25th going to McKee to visit his mother. His home is in Indian Territory.—Mr. Ance Frost who had his home and property destroyed and his wife killed by a cyclone in Missouri narrowly escaped being killed by the train at Berea May 25. He is at the home of his daughter Mrs. Merida Smith.—Miss Mary Davison was bitten by a copperhead.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

GABBARD

Gabbard, May 29.—Rain this week put farmers behind with their work.—The baby of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Helton is sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Findley Bowling are rejoicing over a new baby boy at their home.—Ragin Moyer of Booneville visited Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gabbard Wednesday night.—Mrs. Andrew Ross of Cortland who has been visiting friends and relatives at Lelpic, O., returned home Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wilson, of White Oak visited Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Barker of Ricetown Sunday.—Al Wilson of South Booneville visited relatives at Ricetown Sunday.—Mrs. Margaret Moore is some better at this writing.—C. B. Gabbard was at Booneville Tuesday on business.—Quite a number from this place and Ricetown attended church at Cow Creek Sunday.—Julia Mason spent Saturday night and Sunday with Etta and Galie Callahan.—The Rev. Clinton Taylor of Eversole, the oldest minister of Owsley Co., preached the funeral of Lewis and James Moore Sunday at Cow Creek. A large crowd attended.—James Fields, the photographer, is on Sturgeon this week making pictures.—W. N. Duff is in the sewing machine business.—Misses Brownlee and McGaffick gave the young folks a party at the home of Mr. Leander Reynolds Tuesday night. A large crowd was present and all enjoyed themselves.—Jas. R. and Isaac Gabbard attended the funeral of James and Lewis Moore Sunday at Cow Creek and took dinner with Esq. A. J. Baker.—Thirty-four applicants took the examination at Booneville last Friday and Saturday. Twelve failed.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Travellers Rest, May 28.—We are having lots of rain. Crops are looking prosperous.—Elisha Peters departed this life May 20th. He has had lung trouble for some time. He leaves a wife and two sons and five daughters to mourn their loss.—Born to the wife of Wesley Harstock a bouncing boy, May 17th.—Sunday school at Big Springs is progressing nicely with a large attendance.—Emma Gertie, the little daughter of Wesley Harstock is planning to visit her grandmother.—Martha Wilson made a trip to E. R. Spottswoods camps today peddling.—Miss Emma Dalton visited Miss Lillie Whicker last Sunday.—Miss Mable Scott is staying with Mrs. J. B. Minter as Mr. Minter is off on business for a while.—Mr. Millard Harstock, the banjo picker is having fine

success.—Mrs. Ida Rowland is planning to do a good business peddling this fall to the federation school.

VINCENT

Vincent, May 29.—The past week has been very unsettled weather and farmers are getting behind with their work.—J. C. Botner was at Idamay Tuesday on business.—J. B. Scott, and son-in-law, Andy Venable have just returned from a fishing excursion on Sturgeon Creek. They say their luck was good.—W. H. Venable and wife were the guests of Sylvester Isaacs last Sunday.—Judge S. Isaacs of Buck Creek was at Vincent Thursday trading.—Luther Malnons was at Idamay Thursday.—Mr. Harvey Johnston who has been away for the past week in the interest of the Rochester Nursery Co., has returned home.—James Isaacs the wool man was at Vincent last week collecting wool for the Riverside Woolen mills.—Old Uncle Isaac Botner was at Vincent Wednesday looking hale and hearty.—J. G. Rowlett the drummer and The Citizen agent passed thru Vincent last Saturday on his way home from a business trip through Madison and Estill counties.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

GAULEY.

Gauley, June 1.—John Waldrop and family of Livingston visited Squire Robinson Sunday.—Miss Lida Bullock who has been staying in Mt. Vernon is home to stay.—W. H. Ponder made a flying trip to East Bernstadt Monday.—Mr. Garred Robinson and Miss Martha Morris were quietly married at the home of the bride last Thursday.—Joe Ballinger and family of Johnetta visited friends and relatives here Saturday and Sunday.—Next Saturday and Sunday is the regular meeting time at Red Hill.—The rainy weather is putting the farmers badly behind. Some are not done planting yet.—The fifth Saturday meeting was well attended by several visiting preachers and brethren. The program was well carried out and every one seemed to enjoy themselves.

ROBINET

Robinet, May 31.—Marshall Elliot, of London cut up a moonshine still last Sunday on Big Dry Branch and got the worm. He arrested John K. Smith and Fred Lake. The rest of the crowd made their escape before the marshall got in sight.—S. B. Martin is still improving.—Jas. Carpenter's little son Robert died May 25th and his remains were laid to rest in the family grave yard at the Slagle place.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber
Peaceful in thy grave so low
Thou no more our sorrows know.

Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the day of life is fled,
And in Heaven with joy to greet thee

Where no farewell tears are shed.

A Friend.

MADISON COUNTY

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, May 30.—Mrs. Eva Jones, Flossie and Maud Baker were shopping in Berea last Friday.—While June Rose and Wade Herd were wrestling here last Friday over a knife, Wade received a serious wound on the back of the neck by falling on an open blade.—Mr. Joe P. Alcorn has moved to Silver Creek. Mr. Henry Baker will move into the house which was occupied by Mr. Alcorn.—Miss Combs who has been sick for the past week is able to be out again.—Miss Dora Bengé was shopping in Richmond last Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lamb left last Thursday for Ohio where they will make their home.—Mr. F. M. Jones who has been visiting relatives at Parks will return May 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Harve Hornsby returned home this morning from Richmond where they have been visiting Mrs. Hornsby's sister, who is very sick with typhoid fever.—Mr. James Young and Mr. John Kelley attended the Decoration at Berea Saturday.—Mrs. Alice Bengé and daughter Maggie visited relatives here last Wednesday and were accompanied

home by Mrs. Bengé's granddaughter, Miss Lella Kimberlain.—Mr. and Mrs. Elden Baker of Panola were the guest of their son Alson Baker last Thursday.—Miss Suda and Addie Rucker were the guests of Miss Elza Rose Saturday night.—Mr. Tom Winhere and family visited Mr. Joe Todds near Speedwell Sunday.—Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely.—There will be meeting at the Disciples church on the second Saturday and Sunday in June, conducted by the Rev. Kale. Every body is invited.—Mr. W. M. Jones and family and Mr. Will Kindred and family and several more from this place attended Decoration Day exercises at Kirby Knob Sunday. All reported a fine time.—Mr. Luther Kimberlain and family were the guests of Levi Kimberlain last Sunday.—Mrs. Sallie Johnson of Richmond and Mr. E. I. Durham and Mr. Roy Jones of Combs took dinner at Mr. James Young's Sunday.—Mrs. Clara Todd and Miss Mirtie Winhere of Speedwell visited their father, Mr. Tom Winhere from Monday until Wednesday.

BIG HILL.

Big Hill, May 31.—Mr. Dan Lucas has just returned from Jackson County where he has been buying sheep.—Mr. M. J. Canier and James Weather have returned from the mountains where they have been buying cattle.—Miss Julia Johnson from Lexington has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hayes.—Mr. Tiff Chasteen and wife visited Mrs. Kate Greens yesterday.—Mr. A. P. Settle and family of Kingston were the guests of M. D. Settle Sunday.—Mass meeting will be held at Mallory Springs the fourth Sunday in June. All Sunday schools invited to take a part. Come and bring filled lunch baskets.—Prayer meeting next Thursday night led by Mrs. A. J. Wilson, subject Prayer.—Mr. M. D. Settle has a fine lot of pictures for 49 cents after trading two dollars worth. They are 16x20. Call and see them.

(Continued on fourth Page.)

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THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. NEWS—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. CATTLE—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanbark, and spokes, etc. FARM HINTS—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. HOME HINTS—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. SCHOOL—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON—A full column every week. STORIES—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. TEMPERANCE—A column of good reading about temperance. AND OTHER THINGS—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

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- No. 2.—The Farmers Rapid Calculator,** a thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many brick to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.35 for \$1.10.
- No. 3.—The National Handy Package,** Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with The Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.
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- No. 5.—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

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Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Sidell.
Estill County—Talhitha Logsdon, Haysport; James R. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Sallie M. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rice Station.
Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tinscher, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Bengé, Hugh; J. S. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin.
Laurel County—O. F. Nelson, Temple.
Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dreyfus.
Owsley County—J. G. Rowlett, Travellers Rest.
Rockcastle County—Dan Ponder, Gauley; B. F. Sutton, Level Green.

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